WASTE CONNECTIONS, INC.
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City of Greensboro
Environmental Services Department
P.O. Box 3136
Greensboro, NC 27402-3136

Letter of Transmittal

City of Greensboro "Request for Proposals to Design, Finance, and Permit the Development and Operation of a Long Term Solid Waste Management Infrastructure System"

To Whom It May Concern:

In response to the City of Greensboro, North Carolina solicitation, Waste Connections, Inc (WCI) hereby submits its proposal to design, finance, permit and operate the White Street Landfill. Additionally, Waste Connections has provided information regarding its alternative energy partner, Fulcrum Bioenergy. If Waste Connections proposal is accepted, Fulcrum will evaluate the potential for a waste to fuels facility in Greensboro as part of a long term solution to limited landfill capacity in the market.

If you have any questions, please contact Tim Fadul at 704.398.4488 or me at 916.608.8223.

By: _____
Name: James M. Little
Title: Senior Vice President - Engineering & Disposal

ATTEST:

By: _____
Name: Patrick J. Shea
Title: Secretary

WASTE CONNECTIONS OF THE CAROLINAS
Connect with the Future®

February 26, 2010

Jeryl W. Covington, P.E.
Environmental Services Director
City of Greensboro
300 West Washington Street
Greensboro, NC 27401

Re: RFP to design, finance, and permit the development and operation of a long-term solid waste management infrastructure system

Director Covington,

On behalf of Waste Connections of North Carolina, Inc. I am happy to offer the City of Greensboro our qualified response to its solicitation for services. Waste Connections is the third largest solid waste company in the country providing professional environmental services to two million customers. We operate forty-three active landfills across twenty-six states including North Carolina and we're publicly traded on the NYSE with this year marking our thirteenth anniversary.

We have, as requested, provided a proposal that follows the guidelines of the City's published "Request for Proposals". Also, included for your review, is a package from our alternative energy partner, Fulcrum BioEnergy, Inc who currently is operating a BioEnergy research facility in Durham, North Carolina. We stand ready to discuss any and all aspects of our proposal at anytime that is convenient to you, staff and the City Council.

As an established part of the North Carolina solid waste infrastructure, as well as a clear leader in environmental compliance nationwide, we offer both the local roots and financial strength that make Waste Connections the premier company to partner with as the solution to your long term solid waste plan. Please feel free to call me at anytime if I may be of assistance during your decision making process.

Sincerely,

Tim Fadul
Division Vice President

5516 Rozzelles Ferry Road • Charlotte, NC 28214 •704-398-4488 • Fax 704-398-4167

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Overall Solid Waste Management Approach:

Waste Connections of North Carolina, Inc. (WCNC) is please to respond to the City of Greensboro's Request for Proposals for their solid waste management needs and we look forward to the opportunity to be in partnership with the City of Greensboro.

Our goals in developing our approach to the overall management of solid waste have been organized into three categories including:
1) **Provide for Current Needs**
2) **Continue to Develop Future Options**
3) **Integration of Solid Waste Management Partners**.

Our approach begins with the understanding that the City of Greensboro will continue to operate collection services, unchanged from their current service levels and schedules. We expect that our proposal will provide environmentally sound solutions while yielding significant cost saving to the City of Greensboro.

Provide for Current Needs

The City of Greensboro's current needs include providing environmentally sound and economical solid waste management solutions. The best short-term method identified is to utilize the existing airspace available in Phase III at the White Street Landfill. Phase III is Sub-Title D airspace that meets current regulations. WCNC, through an Operating Agreement, will manage the day-to-day operations of the landfill, utilizing the City's truck scale. Day-to-day operations will include, amongst other functions, weighing and billing customers, waste screening, placement and compaction of waste, placement of required cover and vegetation, management of the leachate disposal system and management of the landfill gas extraction system.

WCNC will staff and equip the landfill for the volumes received. This will include equipment and staffing necessary to place, compact and cover up to 1,500 tons per day of solid waste. Landfill equipment will be purchased, owed and maintained by WCNC. The City of Greensboro landfill equipment can be sold as an added financial benefit to the City.

WCNC will operate the landfill within the current regulations established by NCDENR and the White Street Landfill Permit requirements. WCNC will

be responsible for record keeping in associated with the White Street Landfill Operating Record. Leachate will be disposed of at the City's wastewater treatment plant, as it currently is. The airspace volume currently available in Phase III will be limited to waste generated within Guilford County. WCNC will charge the City of Greensboro a rate of $25.00 per ton, which will include operation of the Sub-Title D landfill, operation of the construction and demolition landfill, payment of the $2.00 per ton North Carolina State disposal fee as well as a community development fee, as described later in our proposal.

Rates will be adjusted annually by Consumer Price Index. WCNC will adjust its rate quarterly (four times per year) to account for the impact and fluctuating cost of fuel, be it positive or negative.
For the purpose of this response we have estimated approximately three years of airspace available in the balance of Phase III.

WCNC will, at its own expense, seek an expansion of the current footprint in order to provide additional airspace for future needs. The City will be expected to participate in this process from the standpoint of providing the necessary approvals (within its jurisdiction) required by the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR), Guilford County and the City of Greensboro. WCNC will, with an expansion of the Phase III area, assume the responsibility for the closure of all Sub-Title D airspace. WCNC will manage the closure project in accordance with the White Street Landfill closure plan. With an expansion of the landfill footprint, a regional approach to solid waste management can be taken and the service area expanded to a 90-mile radius of the site. As the service area is expanded, a host fee payable to the City of Greensboro would be established for all waste received at the landfill that is generated outside of Guilford County.

If in the course of permitting an expansion, wetlands that require mitigation are encountered, WCNC would contribute to a wetland bank established by the City of Greensboro. This contribution would be in lieu of fees typically paid to the State as it is our understanding that the City of Greensboro either has or is interested in establishing its own wetlands bank.

Once the Permit to Operate the expansion area is received, the rate to the City of Greensboro will be adjusted to $28.50 per ton. This rate will include construction of the Sub-Title D airspace, operation of the Sub-Title D

landfill, operation of the construction and demolition landfill, the $2.00 per ton North Carolina State disposal fee and a $.50 per ton community development fee.

Rates will be adjusted annually by Consumer Price Index. WCNC will adjust its rate quarterly (four times per year) to account for the impact and fluctuating cost of fuel, be it positive or negative.

For the purpose of clarity, the City of Greensboro will not be expected to fund any of the permitting, construction or operation of the Sub-Title D landfill or the construction and demolition landfill as proposed in this response.

Methane generated in the landfill is a greenhouse gas. The City of Greensboro has installed and maintains an active landfill gas collection system. Part of that landfill gas has a beneficial use for a local company. WCNC would search for additional beneficial uses for the gas and, through a supplemental agreement, will pay the City of Greensboro 20% of the net precedes from the sale of landfill gas.

Transportation in and out of the facility is critical to the facility's impact on the local community. Currently White Street is the only access. Two proposed projects, East Cone Boulevard extension towards the west and a beltway extension on the east side of the facility would provide relief to traffic on White Street. WCNC doesn't have the ability to anticipate completion dates of these projects; it does appear from public records that the East Cone Boulevard extension will be completed first. Once this opportunity is available, traffic will be directed to this transportation corridor and White Street will be avoided. As a beltway is constructed on the east side of the property, WCNC will complete a new traffic study to identify the best access to the facility with the least impact to residents.

WCNC will operate under the current rules and regulations in place by NCDENR. Changes to these rules or regulations could lead to a pass through of the increased cost to the City of Greensboro, with no mark up by Waste Connection.

Continue to Develop Future Options

Developing future options will include permitting of additional airspace as described above as well as continued development of technologies that will provide an alternative to the landfill approach to solid waste management.

WCNC and Fulcrum Energy are partnering to develop waste-to-energy projects that provide environmentally safe yet economically viable options for the management of solid waste. Fulcrum's Durham, North Carolina research facility demonstrates Fulcrum's innovative alcohol synthesis process, which catalytically covert synthesis gas into fuel grade ethanol. The research facility incorporates a full-scale technology identical to that to be utilized in Fulcrum's large-scale plants.

With initiation of landfill operations, WCNC and Fulcrum Energy will begin a study to evaluate the site, the waste stream composition and volume to develop a waste-to-energy proposal for the City of Greensboro's consideration. A presentation of the company is enclosed in Section H.

As waste-to-energy technologies are implemented the Sub-Title D airspace at the landfill will remain active to provide any disposal needs that the waste-to-energy facility residuals or unprocessed waste would require. Additionally the Sub-Title D airspace will be used as a contingency site for the waste-to-energy facility.

Integration of Solid Waste Management Partners

Managing solid waste for a community as large as the City of Greensboro takes participation and the cooperation of many people, governmental agencies, contractors and civic organizations. Typically these different groups have individual goals but all strive for improvement in the facility, the surrounding communities and the areas that they serve. These organizations typically include local citizen advisory groups, the City of Greensboro collection operations, the City of Greensboro recycling program and the City of Greensboro Solid Waste Department. WCNC is committed to working with the City of Greensboro and these organizations to provide the highest level of service to the City of Greensboro now and to maintain the relationship that allows for continued improvements throughout the term of this agreement.

WCNC recognizes that its presence in a community needs to be positive. Upon execution of an Operating Agreement WCNC will immediately

establish a Citizens Advisory Committee. This Committee will focus on ways WCNC can positively affect the local community. This group will have three primary objectives. First to advise WCNC on areas of concern within the local community as it relates to the Operating Contract. Secondly, the group help communicate activities occurring at the facility. For example, as new technologies are implemented on site, the Citizen Advisory Community will be presented with that new technology so that the changes are communicated in an efficient and expedient manor. And thirdly, the group will work to identify and fund local community development projects that positively impact the District's citizenry. Projects identified through this group will be funded through proceeds generated by disposal fees. For every ton received at the gate, generating revenue, $0.50 will be placed in the Citizens Advisory Committee Fund for chosen development projects.

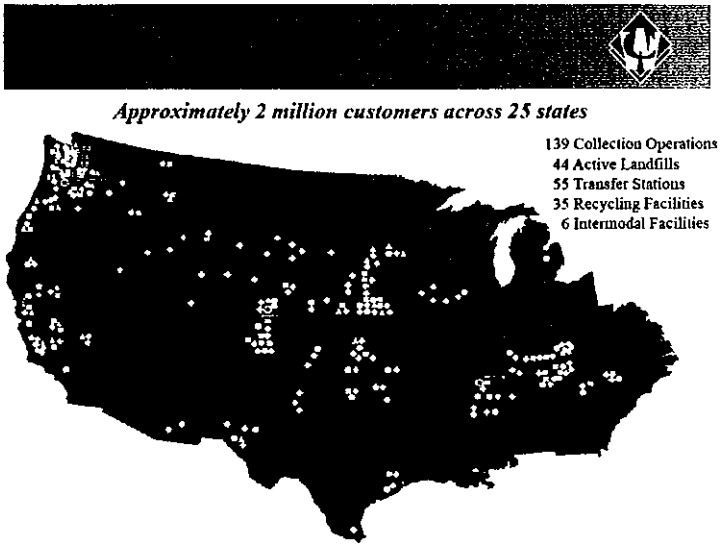
Based on current volumes at the City of Greensboro Transfer Stations and White Street Landfill the fund will generate in excess of $3,000,000 over the life of this operating Agreement as describe in Section F.

WCNC is committed to supporting the surrounding community in several ways. *"The key to any successful relationship is communication", and* with that being said, the first action item that WCNC has identified as being paramount to it building and fostering a long term relationship within the community would be to establish a **"Citizens Advisory Committee"** made up members of the local community and that District's Commissioner. The purpose of the committee would be to meet regularly to discuss community impact and to develop resolutions to local issues by expanding the boards awareness and knowledge of the landfills operation. We believe that this form of direct interaction with the community's leaders will create a relationship based on trust that is built through increased awareness. This board will be asked to advise WCNC on matters relating to the landfill and how to best serve the local community.

In closing, our response is complete and meets all of the requirements of the published Request for Proposals.

Waste Connections of North Carolina, Inc. ("WCNC") is pleased to submit this "Statement of Qualification" or "SOQ" response to the "Request for Proposals to Design, Finance, and Permit the Development and Operation of a Long Term Solid Waste Management Infrastructure System" for the City of Greensboro, NC. WCNC and our parent company Waste Connections, Inc. ("WCN") are very familiar with this sort of project and the public/private partnership arrangement that will result. In fact this type of arrangement has become a niche of the solid waste business that we target. We are currently providing similar public/private partnerships across the USA.

WCN is the third largest publicly traded solid waste services company in the USA. From our base of operations in Folsom, California, WCN oversees the extensive waste services network shown in the graphic.



Since WCN founding in 1997, we have grown through a serious of acquisition of private waste companies, divestitures from other major solid waste companies, privatization of governmental operations as well as successfully securing and maintaining a very large number of municipal contracts. In fact, we have completed hundreds of such acquisitions and secured hundreds of governmental contract during the past decade.

WCN has demonstrated expertise in the management, oversight and operation of today's municipal solid waste facilities. WCN employs the latest innovations in design and technical investigations for permitting, operating, monitoring and closing of landfills and transfer stations, as well as relying on the "tried and true" industry standards.

WCN has developed a very experienced and highly effective team composed of operating experts who have dealt with all the routinely encounter issue, engineering & environmental experts who routinely work through permitting & environmental challenges, accounting experts who track performance and make sure the accounts are effectively managed, legal expertise who work quickly and effectively resolve disputes and a focused management structure to make sure transitions are completed in an orderly, efficient and effective manner.

WCN has very extensive and demonstrated experience working through all aspects of governmental contracts. WCN currently holds about 800 contracts with Federal, State, County, City and JPA type organizations. Contracts that have scope of services as varied as providing recyclable materials processing, composting, waste collection, waste transfer or transport to the full responsibilities for the design, permitting and operations of landfills and transfer stations. WCN routinely works through the negotiations and re-negotiations of around 120 of these or new agreements each year.

Also note that besides the current 2 million municipal, industrial, commercial and residential customers, our landfills currently receive over 3,500,000 customer loads per year, and in this effort, efficiently and effectively process and dispose of over 12 million tons of waste. Our transfer stations also handle millions of tons of waste each year and many thousands of customer loads. We operate all these facilities while keeping our operating record impeccable and ***2nd to none*** in the solid waste industry.

Our geographic diversity means we are intimately familiar with numerous variations in State and Local regulations and regulatory enforcement, permitting requirements and the local permitting process; as well as, the day to day handling of customer interactions and waste handling. We have dealt with almost every weather conditions, from hurricanes, snow storms, blizzard, tornados, droughts and desert heat and we have keep the landfills safe and open.

WCN takes pride in operating safe and efficient facilities. This practice is embedded within the Company Statement of Operating Values.

Waste Connections, Inc.

Purpose

Honoring our commitments provides our stakeholders peace of mind and establishes us as the premiere solid waste services company in the markets we serve. This creates a safe and rewarding environment for our employees while protecting the health and welfare of the communities we serve, thereby increasing value for our shareholders.

Statement of Operating Values

Safety. We strive to assure complete safety of our employees, our customers and the public in all of our operations. Protection from accident or injury is paramount in all we do.

Integrity. We define integrity as "saying what you will do and then doing it." We keep our promises to our customers, our employees and our stockholders. Do the right thing, at the right time, for the right reason.

Customer Service. We provide our customers the best possible service in a courteous, effective manner, showing respect for those we are fortunate to serve.

To be a Great Place To Work. We maintain a growth culture where our employees can maximize their potential personally and professionally. Our objective is to provide an environment where people enjoy what they do and take pride in their work. We wish to embody a work hard, play harder culture.

To be the Premier Solid Waste Services Company in the U.S. We continue to provide superior returns, remain environmentally responsible, and continue to grow in a disciplined way, deploying resources intelligently and benefiting communities we live in. We remain a "different breed".

Vision for the Future

Our goal is to create an environment where self directed, empowered employees strive to consistently fulfill our constituent commitments and seek to create positive impacts through interactions with customers, communities, and fellow employees, always relying on our Operating Values as the foundation for our existence.

Relevant Experience

Landfill Operations Contracts *– the following is a listing of the 10 landfill operating contracts held by WCN.*

AVENAL REGIONAL LANDFILL – *(AVENAL, CALIFORNIA)* – WCN operates the Avenal Regional Landfill under a life-of-site operating contract with the City of Avenal. This landfill currently receives approximately 2,200 tons per day and that amount is growing rapidly. During 2008, the landfill received a total of 562,400 tons. The landfill consists of 173 total acres, of which 123.2 acres are permitted for disposal. The landfill has approximately 16 million tons of unused permitted capacity remaining and is estimated to have a remaining life beyond 20 years at current disposal rates. The landfill is permitted to accept up to 6,000 tons per day of municipal solid waste. The landfill has an operating staff of 12 full-time and three part-time employees, and an operating fleet composed of two heavy Compactors, one heavy Bulldozer, one Excavator, three Articulated Dump Trucks, one Water Truck, one Wheeled Loader, one Grader, and one Backhoe. WCN was the successful bidder for the operating contract, which began on September 1, 2002.

FAIRMEAD LANDFILL – *(CHOWCHILLA, CALIFORNIA)* – WCN operates the Fairmead Landfill under an operating agreement with Madera County with a remaining term of 12 years. The company's predecessor held this contract from July 1, 1981. The Fairmead Landfill consists of 160 total acres, of which 121.2 acres are permitted for disposal. The Fairmead Landfill has approximately 4.4 million tons of unused permitted capacity remaining and is estimated to have a remaining life of 28 years at current disposal rates. The Fairmead Landfill is currently permitted to accept up to 1,100 tons per day of municipal solid waste and currently receives approximately 522 tons per day. This

landfill received 133,000 tons of waste during 2008. The landfill has an operating staff of five employees and an operating fleet composed of one heavy Compactor, one heavy Bulldozer, one Wheeled Scraper, two Water Trucks, and one Wheel Loader. WCN acquired Madera Disposal Systems, Inc., who held the landfill-operating contract, in February 1998.

JOHN SMITH ROAD LANDFILL – *(HOLLISTER, CALIFORNIA)* – WCN operates the John Smith Road Landfill under an operating agreement with San Benito County with a remaining term of 8 years. The landfill receives approximately 371 tons per day. This landfill received 94,647 tons of waste during 2008. The permitted waste footprint is 44 acres and has approximately 2.3 million tons of remaining airspace. The landfill has an operating staff of eight people and an operating fleet composed of two Dozers, one Wheel Loader, one Scraper, two Farm Tractors, one Water Truck, and one Compactor. WCN acquired the operating contract in 2005.

LEA COUNTY – *(HOBBS, NEW MEXICO)* – WCN operates the Lea County Landfill under an operating agreement with Lea County with a remaining term of 8 years. The landfill was originally permitted in 1998. The Lea County Landfill consists of 350 acres of property of which 340 acres are permitted for disposal operations. The Lea County Landfill has about 11.9 million tons of remaining permitted capacity. The landfill currently averages about 323 tons in daily gate receipts. This landfill received 82,461 tons of waste during 2008. The landfill has an operating staff of five employees and an operating fleet composed of one heavy Compactor, one heavy Bulldozer, one Wheeled Scraper, one Water Truck, one Grader and one Wheel Loader. WCN acquired IEII, Inc., which held this operating contract, in August 1999.

LEFLORE COUNTY – *(GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI)* – WCN operates the Leflore County Landfill under a life-of-site operating agreement with Leflore County. The landfill averages about 393 tons per day. The site has a permitted design capacity of 4 million cubic yards of remaining airspace. The landfill accepted 100,154 tons during 2008. The permitted landfill footprint is 56 acres, 32 of which are constructed and operating. The landfill has an operating staff of five people and an equipment fleet including one Compactor, one Bulldozer, one Pull Tractor and Pull Scraper, one Water Truck and one Utility Tractor. In August 2003, WCN acquired the operation from Santek Environmental, which held this landfill operating contract.

NNSWC LANDFILL – *(CLARKSON, NEBRASKA)* – WCN operates the NNSWC Landfill under an operating agreement with Northeast Nebraska Coalition JPA with a remaining term of 3 years. The NNSWC Landfill is located in Madison County, Nebraska and was originally permitted in 1994. The landfill consists of 160 acres of property of which 74 acres are permitted for disposal operations. It has about 3.5 million tons of remaining capacity. The landfill currently averages about 376 tons in daily gate receipts. This landfill received 95,806 tons of waste during 2008. The landfill has an operating staff of nine employees and an operating fleet composed of two heavy Compactors, one heavy Bulldozer, one Water Truck, one Grader, one Wheel Loader, one Articulated Dump Truck and one Track Excavator. WCN acquired CRD, Inc., which held this operating contract, in March 1999.

NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI REGIONAL LANDFILL – *(WALNUT, MISSISSIPPI)* – WCN operates the Northeast Mississippi Landfill under a life-of-site operating agreement with the Northeast Mississippi JPA. The landfill averages 1,200 tons per day. The site has one million cubic yards of remaining permitted airspace. The landfill accepted 266,126 tons during 2008. The permitted landfill footprint is 32 acres of which 26 are constructed and operating. A permit for expansion is in draft form with the responsible state agency (MDEQ) and is expected to be issued in the next few months. The expansion provides an additional 50-acre footprint and approximately 13 million cubic yards (mcy) of airspace. The landfill has an operating staff of five people and an equipment fleet including one Compactor, one Bulldozer, one Track Excavator, one Articulated Dump Truck, one Water Truck and one Utility Tractor. In January 2002, WCN acquired Liberty Waste Management, which held the operating contract.

TEHAMA COUNTY LANDFILL – *(RED BLUFF, CALIFORNIA)* – WCN operates the Tehama County Landfill under an operating agreement with Tehama County/City of Red Bluff JPA with a remaining term of 15 years. This landfill received 54,243 tons of waste during 2008.The Landfill consists of 252 total acres, of which 120 acres are currently permitted for disposal. The landfill has approximately 1.2 million tons of unused permitted capacity remaining, and is estimated to have a remaining life beyond 17 years at current disposal rates. The landfill has an

operating staff of 15 employees (includes operation of scalehouse, landfill and public drop-off/recycling facility) and an operating fleet composed of one Compactor, one Bulldozer, one Articulated Dump truck, one Tracked Excavator, one Water Truck, one Grader and one Wheeled Loader. WCN acquired Green Waste of Tehama, which held this operating contract, in August 2003.

THREE RIVERS REGIONAL – *(PONTOTOC, MISSISSIPPI)* – WCN operates the Three Rivers Regional Landfill under an operating agreement with the Three Rivers Regional JPA with a remaining term of 10 years. The landfill averages about 792 tons per day. The site has a permitted design capacity of 23 million cubic yards of remaining airspace. The landfill accepted 201,881 tons during 2008. The permitted landfill footprint is 207 acres, 36 of which are constructed and operating. The landfill has an operating staff of five people and an equipment fleet including one heavy Compactor, one Compactor, one Bulldozer, one Track Excavator, two Articulated Dump Trucks, one Water Truck and one Utility Tractor. In August 2003, WCN acquired the operation from Santek Environmental, which held this landfill operating contract.

Landfills Owned and Operated by WCN – the following is a listing of the 34 landfills owned and operated by WCN.

ANDERSON COUNTY LANDFILL - *(ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA)* – The site sits on 370 acres in rolling farm country, of which 113 acres are permitted for disposal of waste. To date, 86 acres are in development or filled. There are approximately nine million bank cubic yards of remaining airspace. At current filling rates, the site will last another 31 years. The site has significant expansion potential. Infrastructure at the site includes a small scale and office building, and leachate storage. The landfill primarily receives municipal solid waste and construction debris from Anderson County and Greenville/Spartanburg through the Greer transfer station. The site average approximately 800-900 tons per day. There are nine employees at ACL, including a manager and scale personnel. The site has 12 mainline pieces of heavy equipment used to compact trash, move dirt and water roads. The site has recently completed the construction and commenced operations of a landfill gas to energy. This landfill received 220,000 tons of waste during 2008. Waste Connections acquired the landfill in April 2009.

ANSON COUNTY LANDFILL – *(ERIE, COLORADO)* – The Landfill is situated on approximately 300 acres of forest land. The permitted footprint is 133 acres, of which 47 have been built and partially filled. The site is a fully permitted Subtitle D landfill, with a gas collection system in place. The landfill accepts between 800 and 1,000 tons per day. The site has about 16 million bank cubic yards of permitted airspace remaining, which should last about 43 years at current filling rates. The landfill is well staffed and has a compliment of 10 employees and approximately eight mainline pieces of heavy equipment. The landfill is extremely well maintained, with an attractive entry way with offices and a scale house. This landfill received 280,000 tons of waste during 2008. Waste Connections acquired the landfill in April 2009.

BRENT RUN LANDFILL – *(MONTROSE, MICHIGAN)* – The site is situated on about 400 acres of land, surrounded by farms and homes. The permitted footprint is about 103 acres, of which 79 are developed and being filled. Brent Run has about 7.7 million bank cubic yards of remaining permitted airspace. At current filling rates of 686,000 tons per year, the site has about eight years of life, without expansion. The current footprint is bounded by two roads and Brent Run Creek, which winds through the owned property. An expansion of the site is possible, but will be very difficult due to the physical constraints and a number of homes that the expansion will encroach upon. Facilities at Brent Run include a scale house, office, and maintenance building. There are also gas collection facilities and leachate management tanks on site. The site has 12 full-time employees, including office staff and management. Brent Run has 12 pieces of mainline equipment used to manage trash and soil. Waste Connections acquired the landfill in April 2009.

BROADACRES LANDFILL – *(PUEBLO, COLORADO)* – The Broadacres Landfill consists of approximately 406 acres, of which 283 acres are currently permitted for disposal. The Landfill has approximately 20 million tons of unused capacity remaining, and is estimated to have a remaining life of 50 years at current disposal rates. During 2007 the landfill averages 200 tons per day in gate receipts. The landfill has an operating staff of 3 employees and an operating fleet composed of a Compactor, Dozer, Wheeled Loader and Articulated Dump Truck, Backhoe and Water Truck. Waste Connections acquired the landfill in September 2007.

BUTLER COUNTY LANDFILL – *(DAVID CITY, NEBRASKA)* – The Butler County Landfill consists of approximately 282 acres, of which 88 acres are permitted for disposal. The Butler County Landfill has approximately [illegible] million tons of unused permitted capacity remaining, and is estimated to have a remaining life of 18 years at current disposal rates. The landfill currently averages 1,700 tons per day in gate receipts. This landfill received 456,745 tons of waste during 2008. The landfill has an operating staff of 12 employees and an operating fleet composed of two heavy Compactors, two Bulldozers, one Grader, one Wheel Loader and two Excavators. WCN acquired the landfill in January 1999.

CAMINO REAL LANDFILL – *(SUNLAND PARK, NEW MEXICO)* – The Camino Real Landfill consists of approximately 480 acres, of which 126 acres are permitted for disposal. The Camino Real Landfill has approximately 3.9 million tons of permitted capacity remaining, and is estimated to have a remaining life of six years at current disposal rates. Site capacity is permitted in 10-year increments and has design capacity for an additional 60 mcy. The landfill currently averages 2,600 tons per day in gate receipts. This landfill received 653,266 tons of waste during 2008. The landfill has an operating staff of 34 employees and an operating fleet composed of two heavy Compactors, two heavy Bulldozers, three Wheeled Scrapers, two Water Trucks, one Grader, two Wheel Loaders and two Articulated Dump Trucks. **WCN** acquired the landfill in August 1999.

CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL– *(CASTAIC CALIFORNIA)* – The landfill is permitted to accept up to 6,000 tons per day of municipal solid waste, 550 tons per day of Green Waste and an unlimited amount of ADC and/or Diversion materials from private haulers and municipal governments in the Los Angeles basin. The landfill accepted 1,200,000 tons of waste materials during 2008. The landfill was originally developed by a partnership between Newhall Land Company & Genstar in the 1970's. The landfill has sufficient staffing (24 employees), including the site manager and site engineer and heavy equipment (17 mainline pieces) to accommodate the expected waste stream. Waste Connections acquired the landfill in April 2009.

COLD CANYON LANDFILL – *(SAN LOUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA)* – The Cold Canyon Landfill consists of approximately 121 acres, of which 79.4 acres are currently permitted for disposal. The Cold Canyon Landfill has approximately 1.8 million tons of unused capacity remaining, and is estimated to have a remaining life of 9 years at current disposal rates. The landfill currently averages 680 tons per day in gate receipts. This landfill received 155,688 tons of waste during 2008. The landfill has an operating staff of 12 employees and an operating fleet composed of two heavy Compactors, two heavy Bulldozers, two Wheeled Scrapers, Water Truck, Grader, Backhoe and a Utility Farm Tractor. Waste Connections acquired the landfill in December 1999.

DENVER REGIONAL LANDFILL – *(ERIE, COLORADO)* – The Denver Regional Landfill consists of approximately 340 acres, of which 120 acres are currently permitted for disposal. The Denver Regional Landfill has approximately 4 million tons of unused capacity remaining, and is estimated to have a remaining life of 5 years at current disposal rates. The landfill currently averages 2,300 tons per day in gate receipts. This landfill received 561,189 tons of waste during 2008. The landfill has an operating staff of 14 employees and an operating fleet composed of three heavy Compactors, 2 Scrapers, 2 Dozers, 2 Water Trucks, Grader, Backhoe and a Tractor. Waste Connections acquired the landfill in December 1999.

FINLEY BUTTES LANDFILL – *(BOARDMAN, OREGON)* – The Finley Buttes Landfill consists of 1,800 acres of property of which 498 acres are currently permitted for landfill operation. The Finley Buttes Landfill has a currently approved design capacity of over 80 million tons. The landfill currently averages 2,500 tons per day in daily gate receipts. This landfill received 645,439 tons of waste during 2008. At this rate of fill the landfill will have a site life in excess of 100 years. The landfill has an operating staff of 11 employees and an operating fleet composed of two heavy Compactors, two heavy Bulldozers, one Wheeled Scraper, one Water Truck, one Grader and two Wheel Loaders. WCN acquired this landfill in March 1999.

FINNEY COUNTY LANDFILL – *(GARDEN CITY, KANSAS)* – WCN owns and operates the landfill, which was purchased from Finney County in 1996. The landfill has 94 permitted acres of which 40 are constructed. The landfill disposes approximately 329 tons per day. This landfill received 83,682 tons of waste during 2008. It has an operating

staff of two employees and an operating fleet composed of one heavy Compactor, one heavy Bulldozer, one Wheel Scraper, one Backhoe and one Grader. WCN acquired the landfill in June 2000.

FOUNTAIN LANDFILL – *(FOUNTAIN, COLORADO)* – The Fountain Landfill consists of approximately 320 acres, of which 320 acres are currently permitted for disposal. The Landfill has approximately 16 million tons of unused capacity remaining, and is estimated to have a remaining life of 25 years at current disposal rates. The landfill currently averages 1,250 tons per day in gate receipts. This landfill received 320,833 of waste during 2008. The landfill has an operating staff of 12 employees and an operating fleet composed of a 2 Compactors, 2 Dozers, Excavator and Articulated Dump Truck, Backhoe and Water Trucks. Waste Connections acquired the landfill in September 2007.

FRONT RANGE LANDFILL – *(ERIE, COLORADO)* – The landfill began operations as a fully compliant, Subtitle D designed sanitary landfill in 1994. It is situated on 600 acres of property with 322 acres permitted for waste placement. To date approximately 76 acres of the landfill have been developed for active operations. The landfill's permitted design provides approximately 60 million bank cubic yards of airspace and should last for approximately 40 years at expected fill rates. The site has sufficient staffing (17 employees) and heavy equipment (10 pieces) to readily accommodate the expected customer base. Infrastructure includes scale and office complex, recycling facility and maintenance building for the repair of heavy equipment on-site. The landfill currently averages 2,300 tons per day in gate receipts. This landfill received 420,000 tons of waste during 2008. Waste Connections acquired the landfill in April 2009.

G&P DEVELOPMENT – *(MILFORD, NEBRASKA)* – The G&P Landfill consists of approximately 160 acres, of which 52 acres are permitted for disposal. The G&P Landfill has approximately 0.6 million tons of unused permitted capacity remaining, and is estimated to have a remaining life of 4.5 years at current disposal rates. The landfill currently averages 450 tons per day in gate receipts. This landfill received 107,711 tons of waste during 2008. The landfill has an operating staff of three employees and an operating fleet composed of one Compactor, one heavy Bulldozer, one Wheel Loader, one Off –Road Truck, one Excavator, one Grader and one Tractor. WCN acquired the landfill in July 1999.

HOPKINS COUNTY REGIONAL LANDFILL – *(MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY)* – WCN recently modified the permit for the Hopkins County Regional Landfill and opened the landfill in December 2005. The landfill receives approximately 500 tons per day. This landfill received 160,489 tons of waste during 2008. The landfill has a design capacity of 12 mcy. Landfill staff includes seven operators and office staff. The operating fleet includes one Compactor, heavy Bulldozers, one Track Excavator, one Articulated Dump Truck, one Water Truck and one Utility Tractor.

J BAR J LANDFILL – *(OGALLALA, NEBRASKA)* –The J Bar J landfill receives approximately 386 tons per day. This landfill received 98,328 tons of waste during 2008. The permitted waste footprint is 66 acres and has approximately 4.2 million tons of remaining airspace. The landfill has an operating staff of five people and an operating fleet composed of two Dozers, one Wheel Loader, two Scrapers, one Farm Tractor, one Water Truck, one Compactor and one Dump Truck. WCN acquired the landfill in October 2000.

LAND RECOVERY INC 304th STREET LANDFILL – *(PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON)* – The LRI 304th Street Landfill consists of over 300 acres, of which 168 acres are permitted for disposal. The landfill has approximately 25 million tons of unused permitted capacity remaining, and is estimated to have a remaining life beyond 20 years at current disposal rates. The landfill currently receives approximately 3,800 tons of waste per average operating day. The landfill accepted 903,927 tons during 2008. The landfill has an operating staff of fifteen employees and an operating fleet composed of two heavy Compactors, one heavy Bulldozer, one medium Bulldozer, two Wheel Loaders, one Water Truck, one Grader, one Articulated Dump Truck and one Track Excavator. WCN acquired an interest in LRI in February 2001.

LAUREL RIDGE LANDFILL – *(LILY, KENTUCKY)* –The Laurel Ridge Landfill averages 1,200 tons per day. This landfill received 344,961 tons of waste during 2008. The site has a permitted design capacity of 5.5 million cubic yards of airspace. The permitted landfill footprint is 101 acres. A permit for expansion of the facility is pending with the

responsible state agency (KEPA) and is expected to be issued in the next few months. The expansion provides an additional 44 acres and 9 mcy of airspace. The landfill has an operating staff of seven people and an equipment fleet including two Compactors, two heavy Bulldozers, one Track Excavator, one Articulated Dump Truck, one Water Truck and one Utility Tractor. WCN acquired this landfill in January 2007.

MEADOW BRANCH LANDFILL – (*ATENS, TENNESSEE*) –The Meadow Branch Landfill has a remaining permitted capacity of 8.3 mcy. The average daily volume is 1,600 tons per day. The landfill accepted 390,243 tons during 2008. Landfill staff includes seven operators and office staff. The equipment includes two heavy Compactors, two heavy Bulldozers, one Track Excavator, one Articulated Dump Truck and one Utility Tractor. WCN acquired the Meadow Branch Landfill in March 2002.

NEBRASKA ECOLOGY SYSTEMS – *(GENEVA, NEBRASKA)* – The NES Landfill consists of approximately 40 acres, of which 20 acres are permitted for disposal. The NES Landfill has approximately 0.3 million tons of unused permitted capacity remaining, and is estimated to have a remaining life beyond 10 years at current disposal rates. The landfill currently averages less than 25 tons per day in gate receipts. The landfill has an operating staff of one employee and an operating fleet composed of one Landfill Compactor, one heavy Bulldozer, one Wheeled Scraper and one Water Truck. WCN acquired the landfill in July 1999.

NOBLES COUNTY LANDFILL – *(WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA)* – The Nobles County Landfill consists of 104 acres of property, of which 45 acres are currently permitted for disposal activities. The Nobles County Landfill has approximately 100,000 tons of unused permitted capacity remaining, with approximately 2.2 million additional tons of capacity in various stages of permitting, and is estimated to have a remaining life of over 90 years at current disposal rates. The landfill currently averages about 183 tons in daily gate receipts. This landfill received 48,000 tons of waste during 2008. The landfill has an operating staff of two employees and an operating fleet composed of one Compactor, one Bulldozer, one Wheel Loader, one Dump Truck and one Scraper. WCN acquired the landfill in November 1999.

OKLAHOMA LANDFILL – *(OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA)* – The Oklahoma Landfill consists of 377 acres of property, of which 123 acres are currently permitted for disposal activities. The Oklahoma Landfill has approximately 2.3 million tons of unused permitted capacity remaining, and is estimated to have a remaining life of six years at current disposal rates. The Oklahoma Landfill is currently accepting about 1,700 tons per day of municipal solid waste. This landfill received 477,475 tons of wastes during 2008. The landfill has an operating staff of 15 employees and an operating fleet composed of two Compactors, four Dozers, three Dump Trucks, one Grader and two Water Trucks. WCN acquired the landfill in February 2000.

OSAGE LANDFILL – (*BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA*) –The Osage Landfill has a design capacity to receive thirteen million tons. The average daily volume is 270 tons per day. This landfill received 70,000 tons of waste during 2008. Landfill staff includes four operators and office staff. The equipment includes two Compactors, one Bulldozer, one Excavator, one Articulated Dump Truck, one Grader, one Water Truck and one Utility Tractor. WCN acquired the landfill in October 2000.

PLUMB THICKET LANDFILL – (*HARPER, KANSAS*) –The Plumb Thicket Landfill has a design capacity to receive 38 million tons. The average daily volume is 2,000 tons per day. This landfill received 513,685 tons of waste during 2008. Landfill staff includes nine operators and office staff. The equipment fleet is made up of two Compactors, two heavy Bulldozers, one Track Excavator, two Articulated Dump Trucks, one Water Truck and one Utility Tractor. WCN recently permitted the Plumb Thicket Landfill and opened the site in January 2006.

POTRERO HILLS LANDFILL – *(SUSIAN CITY, CALIFORNIA)* – The landfill began operations as a fully compliant, Subtitle D designed sanitary landfill in 1986. It is situated on 1,400 acres of property with 190 acres permitted for waste placement. The landfill's permitted design provides approximately 60 million bank cubic yards of airspace and should last for approximately 40 years at expected fill rates. The site has sufficient staffing (34 employees) and heavy equipment (17 pieces) to readily accommodate the expected customer base. Infrastructure includes scale and office complex, recycling facility and maintenance building for the repair of heavy equipment on-

site. The landfill currently averages 3,500 tons per day in gate receipts. This landfill received 940,000 tons of waste during 2008. Waste Connections acquired the landfill in April 2009.

QUAD CITY LANDFILL – *(MOLINE, ILLINOIS)* – The Quad City Landfill consists of 307 acres of property of which the permitted waste footprint is 62 acres. The Quad City Landfill has approximately 7 mcy of unused permitted capacity remaining, with approximately 10 mcy of expansion capacity and is estimated to have a remaining life of 20 years at current disposal rates. The Quad City Landfill is currently receives about 1,600 tons of MSW during a typical operating day. This landfill received 356,707 tons of waste during 2008. The landfill has an operating staff of seven employees and an operating fleet composed of one Compactor, two Bulldozers, one Water Truck, one Wheel Loader, one Wheeled Scraper and one Backhoe. WCN acquired the landfill in July 2002.

RED CARPET LANDFILL – *(LAHOMA, OKLAHOMA)* – The Red Carpet Landfill is located in Major County, Oklahoma and was originally permitted in 1979. The landfill consists of 406 acres of property of which the permitted waste footprint is 90 acres. The Red Carpet Landfill has approximately 5.3 million tons of unused permitted capacity remaining, and is estimated to have a remaining life of 12 years at current disposal rates. The Red Carpet Landfill currently receives about 200 tons of MSW during a typical operating day. This landfill received 70,000 tons of waste during 2008. The landfill has an operating staff of five employees and an operating fleet composed of one Compactor, one Dozer, one Excavator, one Articulated Dump Truck, one Grader and one Water Truck. WCN acquired the landfill in 1998.

SEABREEZE LANDFILL– *(ANGELTON, TEXAS)* – The Seabreeze Landfill averages 5,000 tons per day and received 900,000 tons of waste during 2008. The landfill sits on approximately 640 acres of land, and 382 acres are permitted for waste disposal. Currently 205 acres are developed. Approximately 134 acres are capped and closed. The site has approximately 29 million bank cubic yards of permitted airspace remaining, with a potential for expansion totaling 65 million bank cubic yards. The permitted site life is about 39 years at current volumes. The landfill is well manned and well equipped. There are 14 employees at the landfill, including managers and office staff. The site has 11 main line pieces of heavy equipment used to manage trash, soil and leachate. Infrastructure at the site includes a scale and office complex, leachate storage facilities, gas collection and flare, and a maintenance building. Waste Connections acquired the landfill in April 2009.

SEDALIA LANDFILL – (SEDALIA COLORADO) –The Sedalia Landfill consists of 124 acres, of which 67 acres is permitted for disposal. The landfill has a design capacity of 6 million tons. The landfill is currently receiving about 300 tons per day. This landfill received 80,000 tons of waste during 2008. Operations staff consists of five operators and office staff. The equipment includes one Compactor, one Bulldozer, one Wheeled Scraper, one Water Truck, one Utility Tractor and one Grader. WCN recently permitted the Sedalia Landfill and opened the landfill in February 2006.

SOUTHERN PLAINS LANDFILL – *(ALEX, OKLAHOMA)* –The Southern Plains Landfill averages 900 tons per day. This landfill received 253,783 tons of waste during 2008. The site has a permitted design capacity of four million tons of remaining airspace. The permitted landfill footprint is 79 acres, 32 of which are constructed and operating. The landfill has an operating staff of six people and an equipment fleet including two Dozers, one Compactor, one Excavator, one Articulated Dump Truck, one Water Truck, one Farm Tractor and one Grader. WCN acquired the landfill in October 2000.

SOUTHSIDE LANDFILL – *(PUBLEO, COLORADO)* – The landfill began operations as a fully compliant, Subtitle D designed sanitary landfill in 1993. It is situated on 300 acres of property with 80 acres permitted for waste placement. To date approximately 55 acres of the landfill have been developed for active operations. The landfill's permitted design provides approximately 7 million bank cubic yards of airspace and should last for approximately 40 years at expected fill rates. The site has sufficient staffing (8 employees) and heavy equipment (8 pieces) to readily accommodate the expected customer base. Infrastructure includes scale and office complex, recycling facility and maintenance building for the repair of heavy equipment on-site. The landfill currently averages 600 tons per day in gate receipts. This landfill received 180,000 tons of waste during 2008. Waste Connections acquired the landfill in September 2008.

VOLUNTEER REGIONAL LANDFILL – (*ONEIDA, TENNESSEE*) –The Volunteer Landfill averages 1,200 tons per day. This landfill received 281,531 tons of waste during 2008. The site has a permitted design capacity of 16 mcy of airspace. The permitted landfill footprint is 87 acres, 26 of which are constructed and operating. The landfill has an operating staff of five people and an equipment fleet including one Landfill Compactor, one heavy Bulldozer, one Track Excavator, one Articulated Dump Truck, one Water Truck and one Utility Tractor. WCN acquired the landfill in January 2002.

WASCO COUNTY – *(THE DALLES, OREGON)* – The Wasco Landfill consists of 511 acres of property, of which 160 acres are currently permitted for landfill operation. The Wasco landfill has a currently approved design capacity of over 18 million tons. The landfill currently averages 1,500 tons per day. This landfill received 368,713 tons of waste during 2008. At this rate of fill, the landfill has a site life in excess of 100 years. The landfill has an operating staff of six employees and an operating fleet composed of one heavy Compactor, one heavy Bulldozer, one Wheeled Scraper, one Water Truck, one Grader and one Utility Farm Tractor. WCN acquired this landfill in June 1999.

Just as with our landfill operating experience we have very extensive Transfer Station operating experience across the USA. Our Transfer Stations handles millions of tons of waste each year and many thousands of customer loads. Again all while keeping our operating record second to none.

We have split our Transfer Station operating experience into two categories. First we have covered the Transfer Stations which we currently operate under contracts with Cities, Counties or JPA type organizations. Then, we have covered the Transfer Stations which we both own and operate.

***Transfer Station Operations Contracts** – the following is a listing of the 13 Transfer Station operating contracts held by WCN.*

Adair County Transfer Station (Columbia, KY) – WCN operates the facility under a long term operating agreement with the County. The transfer facility routinely processes 34 tons of municipal solid waste daily. The operating hours are Monday thru Friday 8:00am-4:00pm and Saturday 8:00am-12:00pm. Solid waste material is accepted from Commercial Waste Haulers and from the general public. The facility is manned by one employee who interfaces with the customers and operates a Skid Steer Loader to top load into walking floor Transfer Trailer. The waste is transported to the Volunteer Regional Landfill located in Oneida, TN.

Central City Transfer Station (Central City, Nebraska) WCN owns and operates this transfer station near the community of Central City. The station receives waste typically from 7:00am to 5:00pm five days a week with limited usage on the weekends. Average daily volumes are 32 tons per day. The station accepts municipal solid waste, MSW and construction debris or C&D. Loading is accomplished with a wheel loader and tamping is performed with an excavator. The waste is loaded into walking floor trailers that are transported 62 miles to the Butler County Landfill in David City, NE.

Mammoth MRF (Chowchilla, Ca.) – The Mammoth MRF is operated as a "Dirty MRF" where mixed solid waste is processed with the recyclable materials being extracted and recovered from an MSW stream. The balance of the waste volume is then transferred to the landfill. The facility is able to receive up to 500 tons per day and the daily throughput averages around 400 tons per day. The operating hours are from 8:00am – 4:30pm Monday through Friday and 9:00am – 4:30pm on Saturday. The facility operates with 6 operators, 15 sorters, 2 load checkers, 1 scale attendant and a supervisor. Materials accepted at the facility include recycle rich commercial and residential MSW, E-waste, green waste, tires, motor oil, cardboard, mixed papers, various metals including white goods and plastics 1 - 7. The facility utilizes 2 wheel loaders and 2 forklifts. The residual material is baled and transported to the Fairmead Landfill which is on site.

Monroe Co Transfer Station (Vonore, TN) – WCN operates this Transfer Station under a long term agreement with Monroe County. This facility processes about 120 tons of MSW during a normal operating day. The operations routine accepts materials from commercials waste collections companies and from the general public. The operation typical runs from 6:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and has an operating crew of 1 equipment operators, 1 spotter and 1 gate

master. The facility operates with 1 medium sized wheel loader, which marshals the waste and loads the materials into [redacted]per trailers, which are stationed in a loading pit. The waste is transported to Meadow Branch in Athens, TN, which is 25 miles from the transfer station. During a typical year the transfer station processed 26,000 tons or materials.

Nebraska City Transfer Station Nebraska City, Nebraska) WCN operates this transfer station under a long term operating agreement with the City of Nebraska City. The station receives waste typically from 7:00am to 4:00pm five days a week with limited usage on the weekends. Average daily volumes are 47 tons per day. The station accepts municipal solid waste, MSW and construction debris or C&D. Loading is accomplished with a wheel loader and tamping is performed with an excavator. The waste is loaded into walking floor trailers that are transported 75 miles to the G&P Development Landfill near Milford, NE.

North Fork Transfer Station (North Fork, California) – The facility is permitted as a medium-volume transfer/processing facility able to receive up to 60 tons per day. The daily throughput averages 32 tons per day. The station's operating hours are from 8:30am to 5:00pm M-F. The station is operated with 1 equipment operator/load checker, 1 weigh-master and 1 part time operator/load checker. Materials accepted at this facility include commercial and residential MSW, E-waste such as TV's and computer monitors, discarded tires and recyclable material such as cardboard, mixed papers, various metals and various plastics. A waste collection company, local contractors and the general public bring in these materials. Recycling is accepted at no charge and the posted tipping fee for MSW is $43 per ton. The MSW is deposited directly into a walking floor trailer that is located in a loading pit. The facility operates with 1 backhoe, which distributes the weight evenly in the trailer. The waste is then transported to the Fairmead Landfill located in Chowchilla, Ca. which is 53 miles from the transfer station. During a typical year the North Fork Transfer Station processed 8,200 tons of MSW and 230 tons of recycling material.

Port Angeles (Port Angeles, Washington) WCN operates the facility under a long term operating agreement with the City of Port Angeles. The transfer facility routinely processes 200 tons of municipal solid waste daily. The facility [redacted]o accommodates curbside collected recyclable and source separated paper, cardboard, 3 colors of glass, bimetal [redacted]s, PET & HDPE plastics, aluminum and scrap metal. The operating hours are Monday thru Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Solid waste material is accepted from Commercial Waste Haulers and from the general public. The facility is manned by 3 employees who interfaces with the customers and operates a wheeled loader to load the AM FAB compactor which compacts 29 ton bales into 48 foot Containers. The waste is transported to the LRI rail yard in Tacoma Washington then railed to the landfill.

Prairie Ridge Transfer (Sumner, Washington) WCN operates the facility under a long term operating agreement with the Pierce County. The transfer facility routinely processes 25 tons of municipal solid waste daily. The operating hours are Monday thru Sunday 9:00am-5:30pm. Solid waste material is accepted from the general public. The facility is manned by two employees who interface with the customers for waste off-loading into waste containers. The waste is transported to the 304th Street Landfill located in Graham, WA.

Purdy Transfer & Compost (Purdy, Washington) WCN operates the facility under a long term operating agreement with the Pierce County. The transfer facility routinely processes 130 tons of municipal solid waste daily. The operating hours are Monday thru Sunday 9:00am-5:00pm. Solid waste material is accepted from Commercial Waste Haulers and from the general public. The facility is manned by four employees for offloading of waste into 48-foot containers. The waste is transported to the 304th Street Landfill located in Graham, WA.

SQOEA Transfer Station (Duncan, Oklahoma) The station receives waste typically from 8:00am to 6:00pm six days a week. The average daily volume is 180 tons per day. The station accepts municipal solid waste or MSW and construction debris or C&D. The facility is newly constructed and opened for use in July 2006. It is approximately 100' by 100' in size with one loading bay on the west side of the building. Loading and tamping is accomplished with a wheel loader. The waste is loaded into walking floor trailers that are transported 45 miles to the Southern Plains Landfill.

Teton County Transfer Station (Jackson, Wyoming) - This facility is permitted to receive MSW and Construction debris; there is no maximum permit limit on the tons per day the Transfer Station may receive. The facility receives an

average of 170 tons of MSW and construction debris per day with approximately 15% of the waste stream being diverted from the landfill as recyclable materials, most of which is clean wood waste being chipped and sold to a private party. The operations routine accepts materials from commercial waste collection companies as well as the general public. The operation typical runs from 7am-3pm during summer season and 8am-3pm during the winter season. The operation has an operation crew of 2 equipment operators, 1 spotter, and 4 drivers. The scale is operated by County personnel. The facility operates with 2 medium sized wheel loaders which marshal the waste and assist a stationary Grizzly Loader in loading the materials into walking floor trailers which are stationed in a loading pit. The waste is transported by Waste Connections to Sublette County Landfill in Marbleton, Wyoming which is 89 miles from the transfer station. The facility also provides for the handling of discarded Tires, E-waste such as scrap TVs, and cardboard recyclable material. During a typical year the transfer station processed 32,000 tons of materials.

Thurston County Transfer Station (Lacey, Washington) Thurston County operates the scale operations and LeMay operates the operations facility. This site accepts solid waste and recycling from both public and private customers originating from the greater Thurston County area. Material accepted includes MSW, C&D waste, various recycling, Asbestos, Tires, White Goods and Household Hazardous Waste (HHW). Hours of operation are Monday through Friday, 7:00am to 6:00pm, Saturday and Sunday 8:00am to 5:00pm. Average annual tonnage is 186,000.

Valley County Transfer Station (Donnelly, Idaho) - WCN operates this transfer station under a long term agreement with the County. The facility processes around 150 to 200 tons per day. The operation accepts waste from commercial and municipal haulers as well as the general public. Operating hours are from 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM from Monday through Friday. The operation consists of 1 tipping floor operator and one scale attendant. Waste is loaded into the walking floor trailers with a wheeled loader. Normally, 6 to 8 loads/day are transported to the American Ecology Landfill which is located 160 miles away.

Western Amador Recycling Facility & Transfer Station ("WARF") (Ione, California) WCN operates the facility under a long term operating agreement with the Amador County. The transfer facility routinely processes 100 tons of municipal solid waste daily. The facility also accommodates curbside collected recyclable, "Blue Bag" materials and source separated paper, cardboard, 3 colors of glass, bimetal cans, PET & HDPE plastics, aluminum and scrap metal; as well as, having separate facilities for C&D and inert materials. The operating hours are Monday thru Sunday 9:00am-5:00pm. Solid waste material is accepted from Commercial Waste Haulers and from the general public. The facility is manned by 3 employees who interface with customers and operate 2 wheeled Loaders to top load into walking floor Transfer Trailers. The waste is transported to the Forward Landfill located in Manteca, CA.

Transfer Stations Owned and Operated by WCN – the following is a listing of the 39 Transfer Station owned and operated by WCN.

Aberdeen Transfer Station (Aberdeen, Washington). This facility accepts solid waste and recycling from both public and private customers originating from the greater Grays Harbor County area. Material accepted includes MSW, C&D waste, various recycling, e-waste, Asbestos, Tires, White Goods and Household Hazardous Waste (HHW). Hours of operation are Monday through Friday, 8:00am to 5:00pm and Saturday 8:00am to 4:00pm. The facility handles about 135,000 tons each year.

Apex Transfer Station (South Union, KY.) - This facility is permitted to accept 600 tons of MSW a day. The operation accepts residential, commercial and industrial waste from Waste Connections Companies, the general public, and local competitors. The facility is open from 6:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday and 6:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Saturdays. The facility employs a scale attendant, a loader operator and a spotter. The waste is top-loaded into walking floor trailers and transported 88 miles to Hopkins County Regional Landfill, a Waste Connections landfill facility. The facility is operated by Waste Connections under a 20 year lease that began November 1, 2005.

Breathitt County Transfer Station (Jackson, Kentucky) WCN owns & operates this transfer station. Typically the facility processes around 20 to 30 tons per day. The operation accepts waste from commercial and municipal haulers as well as the general public. Operating hours are from 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM from Monday through Friday. The operation consists of 1tipping floor operator. Waste is loaded into the walking floor trailers with a wheeled loader.

Normally 1 to 2 loads/day are transported daily to the Laurel Ridge Landfill, which is located 80 miles away. During a typical year the transfer station is expected to process over 6,500tons of material.

Campbellsville Transfer Station (Campbellsville, Kentucky) WCN owns & operates this transfer station. Typically the facility processes around 40 to 60 tons per day. The operation accepts waste from commercial and municipal haulers as well as the general public. Operating hours are from 7:30 AM to 4:30 PM from Monday through Friday, and from 8:00AM to 12:00 PM on Saturdays. The operation consists of 1 tipping floor operator and one scale attendant. Waste is loaded into the walking floor trailers with a wheeled loader. Normally 4 to 6 loads/day are transported daily to the Laurel Ridge Landfill, which is located 110 miles away. During a typical year the transfer station is expected to process over 29,000 tons of material.

Canyon City Transfer Station (Canyon City, Colorado) - This facility has a maximum handling of 500 tons of residential and commercial waste per day but a normal average handling ofv80 tons per day. The gate hours are 8am to 5pm M-F. The facility operates with a crew of 1 equipment operators, 1 scale house operator, 0 spotter, and a site manager. The equipment used 1 John Deere 544G front-end loader. One loader is used to push trash into the building and into a walking floor trailer that is backed into a loading pit. The waste is transported to Fountain Landfill in Fountain, Colorado. During a typical year the facility processes 40,000 tons of material.

Central Transfer and Recycling (Vancouver, Washington) – This facility routinely processes about 550 tons of MSW during a normal operating day. The operation accepts material from commercial waste collections companies and the general public. This facility accepts recyclable material from the public within Clark County. The operating hours are 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. The facility operates with a crew of three supervisors, four equipment operators, four solid waste technicians, one truck driver, six scale house attendants, and one office administrator. The facility operates with two medium-sized wheel loaders, which continually push solid waste directly into an MSW compactor. The facility has a third loader to move recycle boxes. This facility collects approximately 190,000 tons of solid waste per year and 19,000 tons of recyclable materials per year. The waste is transported 13.5 miles from the transfer station to the port where it is loaded onto a barge and transported 180 miles up river where it is then trucked 10 miles to the Finley Buttes Landfill in Boardman, Oregon. The facility also provides for the handling of waste oil, household hazardous waste, discarded tires, metals and recyclable materials such as newspaper, cardboard, and various plastics.

Centralia Transfer and Recycling (Centralia, Washington) – This facility routinely processes about 250 tons of MSW during a normal operating day. The operation accepts material from commercial waste collections companies and the general public. This facility accepts recyclable material from the public within Lewis County. The operating hours are 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Saturday. The facility operates with two medium-sized wheel loaders, which load waste into open top transfer trailers. This facility collects approximately 80,000 tons of solid waste per year and 7,000 tons of recyclable materials per year. The facility also provides for the handling of waste oil, household hazardous waste, discarded tires, metals and recyclable materials such as newspaper, cardboard, and various plastics.

Cleveland Transfer Station (Cleveland, Tennessee) – This facility is fully permitted to accept MSW and routinely processes about 375 tons of MSW during a normal operating day. The operations routine accepts materials from commercials waste collections companies and from the general public. The operation typically runs from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and has an operating crew of 1 equipment operators, 1 laborer and 1 gate masters. The facility operates with 1 medium sized wheel loaders which marshal the waste and load the materials into tipper trailers which are stationed in a loading pit. The waste is transported to the Meadow Branch Landfill in Athens, Tennessee which is 35 miles from the transfer station. During a typical year the transfer station processed 96,000 tons.

Colorado Springs Transfer Station (Colorado Springs, Colorado) - This facility has a maximum handling of 1000, tons of residential and commercial waste per day but a normal average handling of 263 tons per day. The gate hours 8am to 5pm M-F. The facility operates with a crew of 1 equipment operators, 1 scale house operators, 1 spotter, and a site manager. The equipment used 1 John Deere 644G One loader is used to push trash into the building and into

the walking floor trailer that is backed into a loading pit. The waste is transported to Fountain Landfill in Fountain, [redacted]lorado During a typical year the facility processed 57,000 tons of material.

Cumberland Waste Disposal Transfer Station (Crossville, TN) - This facility processes an average of 110 tons per day of MSW and C & D material. The operations routine accepts materials from commercials waste collections companies and from the general public. The facility hours are 7:00am - 4:00pm Monday - Friday and is operated by 1 equipment operator who loads and swaps trailers and one scale attendant who is also a dispatcher. The facility operates with one John Deere backhoe and one spotter tractor. 7th Transfer is the 3rd party vendor who hauls away the trash to Meadow Branch Landfill in Athens, TN and to the Cumberland County Landfill in Crossville, TN. During a typical year the transfer station has processed 17,500 tons of materials.

Curry Transfer and Recycling (Brookings, Oregon) - This facility is fully permitted to accept solid waste and recyclables. The operation routinely accepts material from commercial and residential routes and some commercial contractors. The operation runs from 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. This facility has an operating crew of three people. One person handles the recyclables and two people load and spot. The facility has two medium-size wheeled loaders; one to load the solid waste into transfer trailers and one for the recycling operation that consists of baling and the general handling of recyclable material. This facility collects approximately 15,600 tons of solid waste per year. The waste is transferred to the Dry Creek Landfill in Medford, Oregon, which is 140 miles away from the transfer station. The facility accepts tin, glass, newspaper, cardboard, mixed waste paper, aluminum cans, assorted plastics and used motor oil. The used motor oil is burned in the waste oil heater in the maintenance shop.

Floyd County Transfer Station (Langley, Kentucky) WCN operates this transfer station. Typically the facility processes around 80 to 100 tons per day. The operation accepts waste from commercial and municipal haulers as well as the general public. Operating hours are from 7:00 AM to 4:30 PM from Monday through Friday. The operation consists of 1 tipping floor operator and one scale attendant. Waste is loaded into the walking floor trailers with a [redacted]heeled loader. Normally 4 to 5 loads/day are transported daily to the Laurel Ridge Landfill, which is located [redacted]0miles away. During a typical year the transfer station is expected to process over 23,000 tons of material.

Fremont Transfer Station (Fremont, Nebraska) On a normal operating day we average about 150 tons of MSW. Our transfer station accepts waste from contractors, hauling companies and the general public. Our hours of operation are Monday through Friday 8:00am to 5:00pm and Saturdays from 8:00am to noon. We have one operator and one scale clerk who is an employee of the City of Fremont. We have one loader on site and a contract with Ladd Trucking to transport our loads to the Coalition Landfill in Clarkson Nebraska, which is located about 56 miles northwest of our facility. Our transfer station also provides collection for waste oil, used batteries and truck tires. Our site also provides drop off of white goods or appliances. Our facility averages about 45,000 tons per year.

Gering Transfer Station (Gering, Nebraska) The Gering Facility is fully permitted to accept as much as 200 tons of MSW per day. Typically the facility processes around 40 to 60 tons per day. The operation accepts waste from commercial and municipal haulers as well as the general public. Operating hours are from 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM from Monday through Friday, and from 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM on Saturdays. The operation consists of one tipping floor operator and one scale attendant. Debris is pushed into the trailers with a CAT 910F Loader and packed into the trailer with a John Deere Excavator. The trailer fleet consists of 3-53 foot walking floor trailers and 1-48 foot walking floor trailer. Normally four to six loads are transported daily to J Bar J Landfill, which is located 127 miles away. During a typical year the transfer station is expected to process over 23,000 tons of material.

Greer Transfer Station (Greer, South Carolina) The facility is located west of Spartanburg approximately 2 miles northeast of the Greenville Spartanburg international airport in Greer, SC. The facility has ready access to the I-95 and Hwy 290 and is strategically located to serve the entire Greenville/Spartanburg market. The transfer station currently does approximately 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste. While most of the volume coming into the transfer [redacted]tation is internally generated from the hauling operations, the operation also accepts material from other independent [redacted]llection companies and some minor amounts from the general public. Waste is aggregated into long haul trailers and transported about 40 miles to the Anderson County Landfill in Benton, S.C. The operating hours are 6:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on Saturday. Waste Connections staff man the gate and

coordinate customer interactions and billing. The waste marshalling operations and waste transport operations are contracted out to a 3rd party (First Tee). The contractor operates the facility with two medium-sized wheel loaders, which continually marshal the waste and load into open top walking floor semi-trailers.

Green-Team of San Jose Transfer Station (San Jose, California) – This facility is fully permitted to accept as much as 149 tons of MSW each day and routinely processes about 90 tons of MSW during a normal operating day. The operations routine accepts materials from our fleet of Multi Family and Single Family collection vehicles in the City of San Jose. The operation typical runs from 6:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and has operating crew of one person who Spots and process flow into the trailer by remotely walking the sold waste forward. The facility operates without the use of any loaders. The waste is transported to John Smith Landfill in san Benito County, California which is 60 miles from the transfer station. In the case of Multi-Family solid waste, this material is transported to Z-Best for solid waste composting and diversion. During a typical year the transfer station received approximately 24,000 tons of solid waste.

G&W Transfer Station (Somerset, Kentucky) WCN owns & operates this transfer station. Typically the facility processes around 90 to 120 tons per day. The operation accepts waste from commercial and municipal haulers as well as the general public. Operating hours are from 7:00 AM to 4:30 PM from Monday through Friday, and from 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM on Saturdays. The operation consists of 1 tipping floor operator and one scale attendant. Waste is loaded into the walking floor trailers with a wheeled loader. Normally 5to 7 loads/day are transported daily to the Laurel Ridge Landfill, which is located 48 miles away. During a typical year the transfer station is expected to process over 26,000 tons of material

Hardy Road Transfer Station (Houston, Texas) WCN owns & operates this transfer station. The operating hours are 4:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and 5:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on Saturday. WCI staff man the gate and coordinate customer interactions and billing. WCI operates with a crew of two scale house attendants with oversight from the Wilson Road Hauling offices. The waste marshalling operations and waste transport operations are contracted out to a 3rd party (Sprint Logistics). The contractor operates the facility with two medium-sized wheel loaders, which continually marshal the waste and load into open top walking floor semi-trailers. The operation accepts material from commercial waste collections companies and some minor amounts from the general public. Hardy Road currently handles roughly 1,300 tons per day with approximately 400 to 450 tons per day from the Wilson Road hauling operations. A portion of the volume coming out of the transfer station is going to the Waste Management Atascocita Landfill under a transload agreement. This facility is projected to handle approximately 195,000 tons of solid waste per year or routinely processes about 684 tons of MSW during a normal operating day.

Harlan Transfer Station (Langley, Kentucky) WCN operates this transfer station. Typically the facility processes around 100 to 120 tons per day. The operation accepts waste from commercial and municipal haulers as well as the general public. Operating hours are from 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM from Monday through Friday. The operation consists of 1 tipping floor operator and one scale attendant. Waste is loaded into the walking floor trailers with a wheeled loader. Normally 5 to 6 loads/day are transported daily to the Laurel Ridge Landfill, which is located 62miles away. During a typical year the transfer station is expected to process over 28,000 tons of material.

Hidden Valley Transfer & Compost (Puyallup, Washington) LRI a subsidiary of WCN, owns and operates the facility. The transfer facility routinely processes 800 tons of municipal solid waste daily. The operating hours are Monday thru Sunday 8:00am- 6:00pm. Solid waste material is accepted from Commercial Waste Haulers and from the general public. The facility is manned by six employees who operate the facility for waste off-loading and loading into an AMFAB compactor for transport to the 304th Street Landfill located in Graham, WA. During a typical year the transfer station is expected to process over 228,000 tons of material.

Hood River Transfer Station (Hood River, Oregon) - This facility is fully permitted to accept solid waste and recyclables from the public and commercial customers. The operation runs from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. This operation runs with two people. One person greets customers and measures each load while the second person packs solid waste into drop boxes using a backhoe. This facility collects approximately 16,800 tons of solid waste per year. The waste is transferred to the Wasco County Landfill in The Dalles, Oregon, approximately 30

miles from the transfer site. The transfer station also accepts recycling, including mixed waste paper, cardboard, tin, aluminum, assorted plastics, glass, used motor oil and yard debris from the general public and its residential curbside collection. This facility collects approximately 1,255 tons of yard debris and 2,675 tons of recyclables per year.

Jordan Road Transfer Station (Englewood, Colorado) - This facility has a maximum handling of 2,200 tons of residential and commercial waste per day but a normal average handling of 1,000 tons per day. The operations can run from 13 to 24 hours and gate hours are 4am to 5pm. The facility operates with a crew of 4 equipment operators, 2 scale house operators, 1 spotter, and a site manager. The equipment used is 3 Volvo 150c front-end loaders. One loader is used to push trash into the building and two load walking floor trailers that are backed into a loading pit. The waste is transported to Denver Regional Landfill in Erie, Colorado or Tower Road Landfill in Denver, Colorado. DRL is about 40 miles from the transfer station and Tower is about 30 miles. During a typical year the facility processed 275,000 tons of material.

Lakewood transfer Station (Lakewood, Washington). This facility accepts solid waste from both LeMay hauling companies originating from the greater Pierce County area. Material accepted includes MSW and C&D waste. Hours of operation are Monday through Friday, 6:30am to 4:30pm. Average monthly inbound tonnage is 7,200.

Lenoir City Transfer Station (Loudon, TN) – This facility processes about 190 tons of MSW during a normal operating day. The operations routine accepts materials from commercials waste collections companies. The operation typical runs from 5:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and has an operating crew of 1 equipment operators, 1 spotters and 1 gate master. The facility operates with 1 medium sized wheel loader, which marshals the waste and loads the materials into tipper trailers, which are stationed in a loading pit. The waste is transported to Meadow Branch landfill in Athens, TN which is 30 miles from the transfer station. During a typical year the transfer station processed 50,000 tons or materials.

Murrey's Disposal (Fife, Washington)-. Murrey's Transfer Station is located at 4622 70th Ave East in Fife Washington. It is a private facility owned and operated by Waste Connections Inc. dba The Murrey Companies as a consolidation point for solid waste materials (garbage only) collected throughout the greater Pierce County area. No other commercial solid waste collection vehicles or the public are allowed to or otherwise use the transfer station. The facility routinely processes 400 tons of municipal solid waste daily. The operating hours are Monday through Friday 6:00am to 5:00 pm. The facility is manned by one employee who operates a Grizzly compactor to compact loads into intermodal containers and walking floor transfer trailers. The waste is transported to the LRI 304th Street Landfill located in Graham, WA

Nesika Beach Transfer Station (Gold Beach, Oregon) - This facility is fully permitted to accept solid waste and recyclables from the public and commercial customers. This facility is a drop-off point for residential and commercial solid waste and recyclables. The operating hours are 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday. This operation runs with one person who uses a backhoe to load the transfer trailers. This person takes care of both the solid waste and the recyclables. This facility collects approximately 5,800 tons of solid waste per year. The recyclables are loaded into roll off bins and transported to Curry Transfer and Recycling where they are baled. The waste is loaded into transfer trailers and hauled to the Dry Creek Landfill in Medford, Oregon, which is approximately 160 miles from the transfer site. The facility accepts tin, glass, newspaper, cardboard, mixed waste paper, aluminum cans, assorted plastics and used motor oil. The used motor oil is burned in the waste oil heater at the maintenance shop at Curry Transfer.

Ord Transfer Station (Ord, Nebraska) –The facility at the present time is permitted to handle 3000 cubic yards of municipal solid waste per month. Our current permit allows only commercial loads of municipal solid waste to be accepted; however, the public can deliver waste oil, white goods, tires, and construction debris. The station has one full time employee that utilizes a motorized loader to move waste from the tipping floor to an open top-live floor trailers that is stationed in a loading pit. The operation runs from 8:00a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. The current operation handles solid waste from approximately ten counties in north central Nebraska, which generates an average monthly volume of 400 tons. The waste is then transported to the Butler County Landfill, 240 mile round trip away.

Prosser Rd Transfer Station (Knoxville, TN) – This facility processes about 650 tons of MSW during a normal operating day. The operations routine accepts materials from commercials waste collections companies. The operation typical runs from 5:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and has an operating crew of 2 equipment operators, 2 spotters and 2 gate masters. The facility operates with 1 medium sized wheel loader, and 1 excavator, which marshal the waste and load the materials into walking floor / tipper trailers which are stationed in a loading pit. The waste is transported to Meadow Branch / Volunteer landfills in Athens and Oneida, TN which are 55 miles from the transfer station. During a typical year the transfer station processed 175,000 tons or materials.

Pueblo Transfer Station (Pueblo, Colorado) - This facility has a maximum handling of 1000tons of residential and commercial waste per day but a normal average handling of 275 tons per day. The gate hours are 8am to 5pm M-F. The facility operates with a crew of 1 equipment operators, 1 scale house operators, 1 spotter, and a site manager. The equipment used is 1 John Deere 644J front end loader. One loader is used to push trash into the building and into the walking floor trailer that is backed into a loading pit The waste is transported to Fountain Landfill in Fountain, Colorado. During a typical year the facility handles 70,000 tons of material.

Queen City Transfer (Charlotte, North Carolina) - The operation accepts material from commercial waste collections companies and some minor amounts from the general public. This facility is projected to handle approximately 161,858 tons of solid waste per year or routinely processes about 565 tons of MSW during a normal operating day. Of this tonnage about 33 tons per day are internally generated volume, 125 tons per day under the Waste Management transload agreement and 100 tons per day from other 3rd Parties. Waste Connections staff will man the gate and coordinate customer interactions and billing. Waste Connections operates with a crew of two scale house attendants with oversight from the Duncan Hauling offices. The waste marshalling operations and waste transport operations are sub-contracted out to a third party (K R Drenth). The contractor operates the facility with two medium-sized wheel loaders, which continually marshal the waste and load into open top walking floor semi-trailers. The waste is transported approximately 50 miles to the Anson County Landfill.

Saunders County Recycling and Disposal (Wahoo, Nebraska) –In a normal operating day we average about 3.85 tons of MSW. Our transfer station accepts waste from the general public and private contractors. Our hours of operation are noon to 3 pm on Wednesdays and 8 am through noon on Saturdays. We have one gate attendant on duty at these times. Wahoo Sanitation transports the loads to the Butler County Landfill at David City, which is NW of Wahoo approximately 40 miles away. Our facility averages about 400 tons per year. The transfer station also collects waste oil, used batteries, car and truck tires, and appliances. We also have on site recycling bins available.

Sales Road Transfer (Lakewood, Washington) LRI a subsidiary of WCN, owns and operates the facility. The transfer facility routinely processes 60 tons of Woodwaste daily. The operating hours are Monday thru Sunday 8:00am-4:30pm. Woodwaste is accepted from Commercial Waste Haulers and from the general public. The facility is manned by three employees. The waste is transported to the 304th Street Landfill located in Graham, WA.

Southern Disposal Transfer Station (Memphis TN) – The station receives waste typically from 12:00am to 6:00pm five days a week with limited usage on the weekends. Average daily volumes are 650 tons per day. The station accepts municipal solid waste or MSW and construction debris or C&D. Operation of the station, loading and transportation is contracted to a third party service provider who regularly operates with a crew of six employee's that make up two shifts with two operators and a laborer per shift. The facility is newly constructed and opened for use in November of 2005. It is approximately 100' by 100' in size with two staggered loading bays on the east side of the building. Loading is accomplished with a wheel loader and tamping is performed with an excavator. The waste is loaded into 53' flat bottom trailers that are transported 71 miles to the Walnut Landfill where they are offloaded mechanically via a tipper. During a typical year the transfer station has processed 140,000 tons.

Sweet Home Transfer Station (Sweet Home, Oregon) – This facility is fully permitted to accept solid waste and recyclables from the public and commercial customers. This facility is a drop-off point for residential and commercial solid waste and recyclables. The operating hours are 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday. There are two attendant/operators at this facility who collect money from customers, monitor the recycling drop-off area, general cleanup, bale recyclables and load the transfer trailers using a backhoe. This facility collects approximately 15,600

tons of solid waste per year and approximately 18,000 tons of wood, metal, yard debris and other recyclables. Customers dump the solid waste into roll off containers, which are then hauled to the Coffin Butte Landfill in Corvallis, Oregon, approximately 45 miles from the transfer site. Site operators pick out recyclable wood, cardboard, metal, aluminum and other materials before loading the remaining solid waste into the roll off containers. Source separated recyclables collected on-site include scrap metal, white goods, tin, aluminum, cardboard, wood, yard debris, glass, newspaper, waste paper, lead acid batteries, tires, assorted plastics, used motor oil and electronic waste. A reuse area displays materials customers can take for their own use. Commingled curbside recycling is consolidated and hauled to SP Newsprint in Portland, approximately 95 miles from the transfer site.

The Dalles Transfer Station (The Dalles, Oregon) – This facility is fully permitted to accept solid waste and recyclables from the public and commercial customers. The operation runs from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday. This operation runs with one person who greets customers, measures loads and directs customers to the tip floor. Solid waste is moved via conveyor belt into transfer trailers, which is then packed with a backhoe. This facility collects approximately 1,440 tons of solid waste per year. The waste is transferred to the Wasco County Landfill in The Dalles, Oregon, approximately 20 miles from the transfer site. The transfer station also accepts recycling, including mixed waste paper, cardboard, tin, aluminum, assorted plastics, glass, used motor oil and yard debris from the general public and its residential curbside collection. This facility collects approximately 300 tons of yard debris and 1,500 tons of recyclables per year.

Tehama County MRF (Red Bluff, California) WCN operates the facility under a long term operating agreement with the Amador County. The transfer facility routinely processes 175 tons of municipal solid waste daily. The facility also accommodates curbside collected recyclable and source separated paper, cardboard, 3 colors of glass, bimetal cans, PET & HDPE plastics, aluminum and scrap metal; as well as, having separate facilities for wood & green waste, C&D and inert materials. The operating hours are Monday thru Friday 8:00am-4:30pm and Saturday and Sunday 8:00am-2:30pm. Solid waste material is accepted from Commercial Waste Haulers and from the general public. The facility is manned by 8 employees who interfaces with the customers and operates a 2 wheeled Loader to top load into Roll-Off Containers. The waste is transported to the Tehama County Landfill located adjacent to the MRF.

Victor Transfer Station: (Victor, Montana) - VTS currently handles 125-150 tons of solid waste per day. The facility accepts waste from Bitterroot Disposal as well as the general public. Our hours of operation are 8-4, Monday thru Saturday. We accept tires, C & D, and MSW. We don't take any Hazardous Waste. Victor Transfer is at capacity with the current equipment.

Wayne County Transfer Station (Monticello, Kentucky) WCN owns & operates this transfer station. Typically the facility processes around 20 to 30 tons per day. The operation accepts waste from commercial and municipal haulers as well as the general public. Operating hours are from 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM from Monday through Friday. The operation consists of 1 tipping floor operator. Waste is loaded into the walking floor trailers with a wheeled loader. Normally 1 to 2 loads/day are transported daily to the Laurel Ridge Landfill, which is located 61 miles away. During a typical year the transfer station is expected to process over 7,000 tons of material.

West Coast Recycling and Transfer (Coos Bay, Oregon) – This facility is fully permitted to accept solid waste and recyclables from the public and commercial customers. The operation runs from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday, May through October and 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday, November through April. There are three people who operate this facility; one traffic booth attendant, one spotter and one loader operator. This facility collects approximately 24,000 tons of solid waste per year. Residential and commercial customers and route trucks dump at this transfer station. The solid waste is moved via conveyor belt into a compactor and then loaded into transfer trailers and hauled to either the Beaver Hill Disposal Site in Coos County, approximately 18 miles from the transfer site or to the Coffin Butte Landfill in Corvallis, Oregon, approximately 150 miles from the transfer site. The transfer station also accepts recycling, including mixed waste paper, cardboard, tin, aluminum, assorted plastics, glass, used motor oil, lead acid batteries, electronic waste and yard debris from the general public. Most recyclable materials are commingled with the exception of glass, yard debris, electronic waste, batteries and motor oil. Approximately 2,400 tons of recyclable materials are collected per year.

West Vancouver Materials Recovery Center (Vancouver, Washington) – This facility routinely processes about [redacted] tons of MSW during a normal operating day. The operation accepts material from commercial customers and the general public. This facility also processes all curbside recycling from within Clark County, which equates to approximately 190 tons per day. The operating hours are 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. for the general public and 4:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. for commercial haulers Monday through Friday and 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Saturday. The facility operates with a crew of three supervisors, three equipment operators, six solid waste technicians, two truck drivers, three scale house attendants, one office administrator, and three maintenance personnel. The facility operates with two medium-sized wheel loaders, which continually push onto an in-feed conveyor, which loads an MSW compactor. There are also two additional loaders used for recyclable products such as compost, wood chips, and paper products. This facility collects approximately 150,000 tons of solid waste per year and 60,000 tons of recyclable materials per year. The waste is transported half a mile from the transfer station to the port where it is loaded onto a barge and transported 180 miles up river where it is then trucked 10 miles to the Finley Buttes Landfill in Boardman, Oregon. The facility also provides for the handling of waste oil, household hazardous waste, discarded tires, metals and recyclable materials such as newspaper, cardboard, and various plastics.

Western El Dorado Recovery System Facility ("WERS") (Placerville California) WCN owns and operates this facility. The transfer facility routinely processes 400 tons of municipal solid waste daily. The facility also accommodates curbside collected recyclables , "Blue Bag" materials and source separated paper, cardboard, mixed glass, bimetal cans, PET & HDPE plastics, aluminum and scrap metal; as well as, having separate facilities for wood & green waste, C&D and inert materials. The operating hours are Monday thru Sunday 8:00am- 5:00pm. Solid waste material is accepted from Commercial Waste Haulers and from the general public. The facility is manned by 30 employees who interface with the customers and operate various equipment to top load into walking floor Transfer Trailers, end dumps and possum belly trucks. The waste is transported to the Kiefer Landfill located in Sacramento County, CA, the Forward Landfill located in Stockton, CA. Single stream recyclable materials are transported to Pacific Rim Recyclers for additional processing.

[redacted]**chita Transfer Station** (Wichita, Kansas) This facility is fully permitted to accept 4000 tons per day of MSW and routinely processes 1500 TPD of MSW during a normal operating day. The building sits on 17 acres and the building itself is 38,000 sq. feet in size. The operations routine accepts materials from commercial waste collection companies, residential waste collection companies and the general public as well. There are six receiving bays with one being set aside for the general public where commercial or residential trucks are not allowed. There are two load bays where by the loaders which are 960 Cat wheel loaders marshal the trash to throughout the day. The loaders load the materials into 53 foot aluminum tipper trailers. The hours of operation of the facility are 4:00 am to 6:00pm Monday thru Friday, Saturday 6:00am to 4:00pm and Sunday 8:00 am to 2:00pm. The waste is transported to our Plume Thicket Landfill located Harper, Kansas. We currently contract out the loading, and transportation of this process to a company called MBI who use 35 tractor-trailer rigs to transport these loads each day. The facility is manned by a supervisor, one scale master, two spotters and two litter pickers/laborers who are WCI employees and MBI has three wheel loader operators and 35 tractor trailer drivers. The facility also provides for the handling of appliances, C&D materials and tires, which are all, banned by local ordinance from being accepted in the transfer station. This is done with a convenience center located outside the facility using open top roll-off boxes setting down in pits. During a typical year the transfer station will process 350,000 tons of MSW.

Landfill & Transfer Station References

We have provided a listing of references for our transfer station & landfill operating contracts, State and local regulatory officials and facilities inspectors (LEA). The list is accurate and correct as of January 7, 2008 but is subject to changes after that date.

Landfill & Transfer Station Contract References

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Key Personnel

WCIT & Waste Connections, Inc. has assembled a management team that has gained extensive and proven hands-on experience managing every aspect of today's municipal transfer stations and landfills. This combined expertise adds up to well over 100 years and includes every facet of design, permitting, construction, operation, monitoring, closure and post-closure maintenance to landfill gas collection and treatment, groundwater remediation, and hazardous waste site and superfund site management. The experience was garnered at hundreds of transfer stations, landfills or remediation projects and covered most of the fifty states.

Local North Carolina Area Management

Tim Fadul serves as the Divisional Vice President and has oversight of the entire North and South Carolina area marketplace for Waste Connections. He joined Waste Connections, Inc. in 2003, and has served as the District Manager for the Memphis Tennessee market place before coming to North Carolina in 2009. Mr. Fadul has 24 years experience in the solid waste industry, starting with Chambers Development in 1986 and then USA Waste Services after it acquired Chambers Development in 1995 and continued with Waste Management after its merger in 1998. Through that time, Mr. Fadul has held various operational and general management roles of increasing responsibility. Mr. Fadul holds a B.S. degree in Public Service from West Liberty State College.

Tyler Fitzgerald serves as the Division Landfill Manager with oversight of Anson Landfill in Anson County, North Carolina, Anderson Regional landfill in Anderson, South Carolina and Peachland Hauling in Polkton, NC. Mr. Fitzgerald has nineteen years experience in the solid waste industry, which began with Chambers Development in 1991. USA Waste Services purchased Chambers Development in 1995 that became Waste Management through a merger in 1998. Before joining Waste Connections in April of 2009, Mr. Fitzgerald was serving as General Manager for Kimble Companies, a privately owned and operated solid waste services company in Ohio. Mr. Fitzgerald holds a B.A. in Economics and Business Administration from the University of Pittsburgh.

Regional Staff

Chris Ruane serves as our Regional Vice President. Mr. Ruane has worked in the solid waste industry for 19 years. He started working in the solid waste field in 1988 as a financial analyst for Chambers Development Company Inc. In 1989, Mr. Ruane began managing a project services group supporting solid waste development and construction projects for Chambers. In 1991, Mr. Ruane entered general management and advanced in this capacity with increased responsibility with other publicly traded companies such as Sanifill, USA Waste Services, Inc., and Waste Management, Inc. Mr. Ruane joined Waste Connections in December 2002.

Kurt Shaner, P.E. serves as our Regional Engineer. Mr. Shaner has worked in the solid waste industry for 19 years. He started working in the solid waste field in 1988 as a consulting engineer. In 1990, Mr. Shaner began managing engineering and construction projects for Chambers Development Company Inc (Chambers merged into USA Waste and was renamed Waste Management, Inc.). Mr. Shaner has held positions of increased responsibility with Chambers, USA Waste, and Waste Management until joining Waste Connections in April 2002.

James Norstrom has 22 years of experience in the solid waste industry in various engineering and environmental positions such as Region Engineering Manager, Director of Environmental Due Diligence, and Senior Director of Engineering. Prior to his solid waste experience, he conducted geotechnical engineering studies for high-rise buildings, highways and bridges, and offshore platforms. He has a Masters Degree in Geotechnical Engineering and Bachelors Degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Illinois, and he is registered professional engineer in Texas.

Corporate Staff

Ronald J. Mittelstaedt has been CEO of Waste Connections, Inc. since the company was formed, and was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors in January 1998. Prior to founding Waste Connections, Inc., Mr. Mittelstaedt gained extensive direct managerial experience over numerous transfer stations and landfills in the Western United States and Canada. Mr. Mittelstaedt has more than ten years of experience in the solid waste industry. He served with United Waste Systems, Inc., as Executive Vice President, from January 1997 to August 1997, where he was responsible for corporate development for all states west of Colorado. As Regional Vice President of USA Waste Services, Inc. (and their predecessor company Sanifill, Inc.) from November 1993 to January 1997, he was responsible for all operations in 16 states and Canada. Mr. Mittelstaedt held various positions at Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc. from August 1987 to November 1993, most recently as Division Vice President in Northern California, overseeing the San Jose market. Previously he was the District Manager responsible for BFI's operations in Sacramento and the surrounding areas. Mr. Mittelstaedt holds a B.S. in Finance from the University of California at Santa Barbara.

n Sacramento and the surrounding areas. Mr. Mittelstaedt holds a B.S. in Finance from the University of California t Santa Barbara.

Steven F. Bouck serves as President of Waste Connections, Inc. Mr. Bouck joined Waste Connections, Inc. in February 1998. Mr. Bouck held various positions with First Analysis Corporation from 1986 to 1998, including most recently as Managing Director coordinating corporate finance. In that capacity, he provided merger and acquisition advisory services to companies in the environmental industry. Mr. Bouck was also responsible for assisting in investing venture capital funds focused on the environmental industry that were managed by First Analysis. In connection with those investments, he served on the board of directors of several companies. While at First Analysis, Mr. Bouck also provided analytical research coverage for a number of publicly traded environmental services companies. Mr. Bouck holds B.S. and M.S. degrees in mechanical engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and an M.B.A. in Finance from the Wharton School. He has been a Chartered Financial Analyst since 1990.

Darrell W. Chambliss has been Vice President of Operations since October 1, 1997. Prior to joining Waste Connections, Mr. Chambliss gained extensive experience with numerous municipal solid waste transfer stations and landfills. Mr. Chambliss has held various management positions at USA Waste Services, Inc. (including Sanifill, Inc. and United Waste, Inc., both of which were acquired by USA Waste Services, Inc.) from April 1995 to September 1997, including most recently Division Manager in Corning, California, where he was responsible for the operations of 19 operating companies as well as supervising and integrating acquisitions. From July 1989 to April 1995, he held various management positions with Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc., including serving as Assistant District Manager in San Jose, California, and as District Manager in Tucson, Arizona for more than three years. Mr. Chambliss holds a B.S. in Business Administration from the University of Arkansas.

Jim Little has been Waste Connections, Inc.'s Vice President of Engineering since October 1999. Prior to joining he company, Mr. Little gained extensive experience in transfer station and landfill management and engineering. From November 1996 to October 1999, Mr. Little served as Regional Landfill Manager for Waste Management, Inc. From April 1986 to November 1996, Mr. Little held several managerial and technical positions in the solid waste and environmental industry.

Scott Schreiber has been Waste Connections, Inc.'s Vice President of Disposal Operations since February 2009. Prior to then, Mr. Schreiber served as Director of Landfill Operations since October 1998. Prior to joining the company, Mr. Schreiber gained extensive experience in transfer station and landfill management. From September 1993 to September 1998, Mr. Schreiber served as Director of Landfill Development and Director of Environmental Compliance for Allied Waste Industries. From August 1988 to September 1993, Mr. Schreiber served has Regional Engineer and Director of Landfill Development for Laidlaw Waste Systems. From June 1979 to August 1988, Mr. Schreiber held several managerial and technical positions in the solid waste and environmental industry.

COMPANY FINANCIAL CAPABILITIES

As discussed earlier, Waste Connections, Inc., the parent company of Waste Connections of North Carolina, Inc., is the third largest publicly traded solid waste company in North America. For the year ended December 31, 2009, revenue was $1.19 billion, a 13.5% increase over revenue of $1.05 billion in the year ago period. Operating income was $230.7 million versus $212.4 million for the same period in 2008. Waste Connections, Inc. has the highest free cash flow as a percentage of revenue of any public company in the solid waste industry. High free cash flows assure that WCI will have capital available to develop the solid waste management infrastructure for the City of Greensboro.

Enclosed is the most recent earnings release, dated February 8, 2010, that gives the most current status of the companies financial condition. Additional historical financial data is available at www.WasteConnections.com.

WASTE CONNECTIONS INC.

Connect with the Future®

WASTE CONNECTIONS REPORTS FOURTH QUARTER RESULTS AND PROVIDES 2010 OUTLOOK

- **Revenue of $309.9 million, up 19.4% over the prior year period**
- **GAAP EPS of $0.29 and adjusted EPS* of $0.37, up 23.3% over the prior year period**
- **Full year net cash provided by operating activities of $303.6 million, or 25.5% of revenue**
- **Full year free cash flow* of $192.3 million, or $2.39 per share, up 25.6%**
- **Repurchased approximately $62.6 million of common stock during second half of the year**
- **Expects approximately 7.5% revenue growth in 2010, excluding additional acquisitions, and continuing margin expansion**

FOLSOM, CA, February 8, 2010 - Waste Connections, Inc. (NYSE: WCN) today announced its results for the fourth quarter of 2009. Revenue totaled $309.9 million, a 19.4% increase over revenue of $259.6 million in the year ago period. Operating income was $58.9 million versus $49.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2008. Net income attributable to Waste Connections in the quarter was $23.3 million, or $0.29 per share on a diluted basis of 80.0 million shares. In the year ago period, the Company reported net income attributable to Waste Connections of $27.3 million, or $0.34 per share on a diluted basis of 81.0 million shares.

Adjusted net income attributable to Waste Connections in the quarter was $29.3 million*, or $0.37 per share*, adjusted for costs primarily associated with the early termination of certain interest rate swaps. Adjusted net income attributable to Waste Connections in the prior year period was $24.3 million*, or $0.30 per share*, adjusted primarily for both acquisition costs associated with the LeMay transaction and a benefit to the income tax provision due to a decrease in the Company's estimated deferred tax liabilities primarily resulting from the LeMay transaction.

Non-cash costs for equity-based compensation, amortization of acquisition-related intangibles, and amortization of debt discount related to convertible debt instruments in connection with the adoption of new accounting guidance on January 1, 2009, were $7.2 million ($4.5 million net of taxes, or approximately $0.06 per share) in the quarter compared to $5.2 million ($3.2 million net of taxes, or approximately $0.04 per share) in the year ago period.

"Our results in the quarter once again exceeded the upper end of our expectations, positioning us well for 2010. Improving organic growth, recent acquisitions and continuing cost controls drove an approximate 20% year-over-year increase in revenue in the quarter, a 24% increase in adjusted operating income before depreciation and amortization*, and a 23% increase in adjusted earnings per share*. We reported record free cash flow* for the year of $192.3 million, or 16.1% of revenue, despite increasing capital expenditures year-over-year as we pulled a portion of 2010's capital expenditures into 2009," said Ronald J. Mittelstaedt, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. "More importantly, we believe many of the drivers for further improvement in 2010 are already in place: core pricing, sequentially improving volume growth, higher recycled commodity prices, lower priced fuel hedges and reduced capital expenditures. These drivers should produce strong double-digit growth in earnings per share and another record year for free cash flow."

* A non-GAAP measure; see accompanying Non-GAAP Reconciliation Schedule.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, revenue was $1.19 billion, a 13.5% increase over revenue of $1.05 billion in the year ago period. Operating income was $230.7 million versus $212.4 million for the same period in 2008. Net income attributable to Waste Connections for the year ended December 31, 2009, was $109.8 million, or $1.37 per share on a diluted basis of 80.3 million shares. In the year ago period, the Company reported net income attributable to Waste Connections of $102.9 million, or $1.44 per share on a diluted basis of 71.4 million shares. Adjusted net income attributable to Waste Connections in 2009 was $117.9 million*, or $1.47 per share*, compared to $100.3 million*, or $1.40 per share* in 2008.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, non-cash costs for equity-based compensation, amortization of acquisition-related intangibles, and amortization of debt discount related to convertible debt instruments in connection with the adoption of new accounting guidance on January 1, 2009, were $27.0 million ($16.9 million net of taxes, or approximately $0.21 per share) compared to $18.6 million ($11.5 million net of taxes, or approximately $0.16 per share) in the year ago period.

On January 1, 2009, Waste Connections adopted new accounting guidance related to minority interests, the provisions of which, among others, require for all periods presented that (1) minority interests be renamed noncontrolling interests, (2) a company present amounts of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interests, and (3) a company present such noncontrolling interests as equity. Financial statements for the current and prior year periods reflect the adoption of this new accounting guidance related to such noncontrolling interests.

2010 OUTLOOK

Waste Connections also announced its outlook for 2010 assuming no change in the current economic environment. The Company's outlook excludes the impact of any additional acquisitions, expensing of acquisition-related transaction costs, charge associated with the announced optional redemption of convertible notes on April 1st, and any impact to the income tax provision from changes in the Company's deferred tax liabilities.

The outlook provided below is forward looking, and actual results may differ materially depending on risks and uncertainties detailed at the end of this release and in our periodic SEC filings. Certain components of the outlook for 2010 are subject to quarterly fluctuations.

- Revenue is estimated to be approximately $1.28 billion.
- Depreciation expense is estimated to be approximately 10.2% of revenue.
- Amortization expense for acquisition-related intangibles is estimated to be approximately 1.1% of revenue.
- Closure and post-closure accretion expense is estimated to be approximately 0.2% of revenue.
- Operating income is estimated to be approximately 20.2% of revenue.
- Net interest expense is estimated to be approximately $40.5 million.
- Effective tax rate is expected to be approximately 38.5%.
- Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests is estimated to reduce net income by approximately $1.0 million.
- Net cash provided by operating activities is estimated to be approximately 25.0% of revenue.
- Capital expenditures are estimated to range between $115 million and $120 million.

CONFERENCE CALL

Waste Connections will be hosting a conference call related to fourth quarter results and 2010 outlook on February 9th at 8:30 A.M. Eastern Time. The call will be broadcast live over the Internet at **www.streetevents.com** or through a link on our website at **www.wasteconnections.com**. A playback of the call will be available at both of these websites.

Waste Connections, Inc. is an integrated solid waste services company that provides solid waste collection, transfer, disposal and recycling services in mostly secondary markets in the Western and Southern U.S. The Company serves approximately two million residential, commercial and industrial customers from a network of operations in 26 states. The Company also provides intermodal services for the movement of containers in the Pacific Northwest. Waste Connections, Inc. was founded in September 1997 and is headquartered in Folsom, California.

* A non-GAAP measure; see accompanying Non-GAAP Reconciliation Schedule.

For more information, visit the Waste Connections web site at www.wasteconnections.com. Copies of financial literature, including this release, are available on the Waste Connections web site or through contacting us directly at (916) 608-8200.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this report are forward-looking in nature, including statements related to our 2010 outlook. These statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "believes," "expects," "may," "will," "should," or "anticipates," or the negative thereof or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy. Our business and operations are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and, consequently, actual results may differ materially from those projected by any forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ from those projected include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) our acquisitions may not be successful, resulting in changes in strategy, operating losses or a loss on sale of the business acquired; (2) a portion of our growth and future financial performance depends on our ability to integrate acquired businesses into our organization and operations; (3) downturns in the worldwide economy adversely affect operating results; (4) our results are vulnerable to economic conditions and seasonal factors affecting the regions in which we operate; (5) we may be subject in the normal course of business to judicial, administrative or other third party proceedings that could interrupt or limit our operations, require expensive remediation, result in adverse judgments, settlements or fines and create negative publicity; (6) we may be unable to compete effectively with larger and better capitalized companies and governmental service providers; (7) we may lose contracts through competitive bidding, early termination or governmental action; (8) price increases may not be adequate to offset the impact of increased costs or may cause us to lose volume; (9) increases in the price of fuel may adversely affect our business and reduce our operating margins; (10) increases in labor and disposal and related transportation costs could impact our financial results; (11) efforts by labor unions could divert management attention and adversely affect operating results; (12) we could face significant withdrawal liability if we withdraw from participation in one or more multiemployer pension plans in which we participate; (13) increases in insurance costs and the amount that we self-insure for various risks could reduce our operating margins and reported earnings; (14) competition for acquisition candidates, consolidation within the waste industry and economic and market conditions may limit our ability to grow through acquisitions; (15) our indebtedness could adversely affect our financial condition; we may incur substantially more debt in the future; (16) each business that we acquire or have acquired may have liabilities or risks that we fail or are unable to discover, including environmental liabilities; (17) liabilities for environmental damage may adversely affect our financial condition, business and earnings; (18) our accruals for our landfill site closure and post-closure costs may be inadequate; (19) the financial soundness of our customers could affect our business and operating results; (20) we depend significantly on the services of the members of our senior, regional and district management team, and the departure of any of those persons could cause our operating results to suffer; (21) our decentralized decision-making structure could allow local managers to make decisions that adversely affect our operating results; (22) because we depend on railroads for our intermodal operations, our operating results and financial condition are likely to be adversely affected by any reduction or deterioration in rail service; (23) we may incur additional charges related to capitalized expenditures, which would decrease our earnings; (24) our financial results are based upon estimates and assumptions that may differ from actual results; (25) the adoption of new accounting standards or interpretations could adversely affect our financial results; (26) our financial and operating performance may be affected by the inability to renew landfill operating permits, obtain new landfills and expand existing ones; (27) future changes in laws or renewed enforcement of laws regulating the flow of solid waste in interstate commerce could adversely affect our operating results; (28) extensive and evolving environmental and health and safety laws and regulations may restrict our operations and growth and increase our costs; (29) climate change regulations may adversely affect operating results; (30) extensive regulations that govern the design, operation and closure of landfills may restrict our landfill operations or increase our costs of operating landfills; (31) alternatives to landfill disposal may cause our revenues and operating results to decline; (32) fluctuations in prices for recycled commodities that we sell and rebates we offer to customers may cause our revenues and operating results to decline; and (33) unusually adverse weather conditions may interfere with our operations, harming our operating results. These risks and uncertainties, as well as others, are discussed in greater detail in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K. There may be additional risks of which we are not presently aware or that we currently

believe are immaterial which could have an adverse impact on our business. We make no commitment to revise or update any forward-looking statements in order to reflect events or circumstances that may change.

– financial tables attached –

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WASTE CONNECTIONS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
THREE AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2009
(Unaudited)
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Three months ended December 31,		Twelve months ended December 31,	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Revenues	$ 259,568	$ 309,897	$ 1,049,603	$ 1,191,393
Operating expenses:				
Cost of operations	154,534	181,584	628,075	692,415
Selling, general and administrative	29,949	33,615	111,114	138,026
Depreciation	23,637	31,670	91,095	117,796
Amortization of intangibles	2,115	3,611	6,334	12,962
Loss (gain) on disposal of assets	60	556	629	(481)
Operating income	49,273	58,861	212,356	230,675
Interest expense	(12,405)	(12,344)	(43,102)	(49,161)
Interest income	2,790	139	3,297	1,413
Other expense, net	(518)	(8,607)	(633)	(7,551)
Income before income taxes	39,140	38,049	171,918	175,376
Income tax provision	(10,624)	(14,495)	(56,775)	(64,565)
Net income	$ 28,516	$ 23,554	$ 115,143	$ 110,811
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1,248)	(295)	(12,240)	(986)
Net income attributable to Waste Connections	$ 27,268	$ 23,259	$ 102,903	$ 109,825
Earnings per common share attributable to Waste Connections' common stockholders:				
Basic	$ 0.34	$ 0.30	$ 1.47	$ 1.38
Diluted	$ 0.34	$ 0.29	$ 1.44	$ 1.37
Shares used in the per share calculations:				
Basic	79,792,842	78,803,152	70,024,874	79,413,067
Diluted	81,031,028	79,952,014	71,419,712	80,337,441

WASTE CONNECTIONS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2009
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and equivalents	$ 265,264	$ 9,639
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $3,846 and $4,058 at December 31, 2008 and 2009, respectively	118,456	138,972
Deferred income taxes	22,347	17,748
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	23,144	33,495
Total current assets	429,211	199,854
Property and equipment, net	984,124	1,308,392
Goodwill	836,930	906,710
Intangible assets, net	306,444	354,303
Restricted assets	23,009	27,377
Other assets, net	20,639	23,812
	$ 2,600,357	$ 2,820,448
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 65,537	$ 86,669
Book overdraft	4,315	12,117
Accrued liabilities	95,220	93,380
Deferred revenue	45,694	50,138
Current portion of long-term debt and notes payable	4,698	2,609
Total current liabilities	215,464	244,913
Long-term debt and notes payable	819,828	867,554
Other long-term liabilities	47,509	45,013
Deferred income taxes	255,559	305,932
Total liabilities	1,338,360	1,463,412
Commitments and contingencies		
Equity:		
Preferred stock: $0.01 par value; 7,500,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock: $0.01 par value; 150,000,000 shares authorized; 79,842,239 and 78,599,083 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2009, respectively	798	786
Additional paid-in capital	661,555	625,173
Retained earnings	622,913	732,738
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(23,937)	(4,892)
Total Waste Connections' equity	1,261,329	1,353,805
Noncontrolling interests	668	3,231
Total equity	1,261,997	1,357,036
	$ 2,600,357	$ 2,820,448

WASTE CONNECTIONS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2009
(Unaudited)
(in thousands)

	Twelve months ended December 31,	
	2008	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 115,143	$ 110,811
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Loss (gain) on disposal of assets	629	(481)
Depreciation	91,095	117,796
Amortization of intangibles	6,334	12,962
Deferred income taxes, net of acquisitions	30,277	38,224
Amortization of debt issuance costs	1,840	1,942
Amortization of debt discount	4,404	4,684
Stock-based compensation	7,854	9,336
Interest income on restricted assets	(543)	(488)
Closure and post-closure accretion	1,400	2,055
Excess tax benefit associated with equity-based compensation	(6,441)	(4,054)
Net change in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions	18,417	10,850
Net cash provided by operating activities	270,409	303,637
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Payments for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(355,150)	(420,011)
Capital expenditures for property and equipment	(113,496)	(128,251)
Proceeds from disposal of assets	2,560	5,061
Increase in restricted assets, net of interest income	(2,653)	(3,880)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	1,092	(1,146)
Net cash used in investing activities	(467,647)	(548,227)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from long-term debt	302,000	426,500
Principal payments on notes payable and long-term debt	(223,854)	(401,970)
Change in book overdraft	(4,520)	7,802
Proceeds from option and warrant exercises	19,089	15,397
Excess tax benefit associated with equity-based compensation	6,441	4,054
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(8,232)	-
Payments for repurchase of common stock	(31,527)	(62,624)
Proceeds from secondary stock offering, net	393,930	-
Debt issuance costs	(1,123)	(194)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	452,204	(11,035)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	254,966	(255,625)
Cash and equivalents at beginning of period	10,298	265,264
Cash and equivalents at end of period	$ 265,264	$ 9,639

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS
THREE AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009
(Dollars in thousands)

Internal Growth: The following table reflects revenue growth for operations owned for at least 12 months:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2009	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009
Core Price	4.1%	4.8%
Surcharges	(2.0%)	(2.1%)
Volume	(4.5%)	(6.2%)
Intermodal, Recycling and Other	1.4%	(2.5%)
Total	(1.0%)	(6.0%)

Uneliminated Revenue Breakdown:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2009		Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009	
Collection	$ 229,738	64.9%	$ 901,768	66.1%
Disposal and Transfer	103,477	29.3%	392,497	28.8%
Intermodal, Recycling and Other	20,526	5.8%	68,845	5.1%
Total before inter-company elimination	$ 353,741	100.0%	$1,363,110	100.0%
Inter-company elimination	$ 43,844		$ 171,717	
Reported Revenue	$ 309,897		$1,191,393	

Days Sales Outstanding for the three months ended December 31, 2009: 41 (26 net of deferred revenue)

Internalization for the three months ended December 31, 2009: 63%

Other Cash Flow Items:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2009	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009
Cash Interest Paid	$ 13,930	$ 41,662
Cash Taxes Paid	$ 9,005	$ 26,848
Interest Rate Swap Termination Payment	$ 9,249	$ 9,249

Debt to Book Capitalization as of December 31, 2009: 39%

Share Information for the three months ended December 31, 2009:

Basic shares outstanding	78,803,152
Dilutive effect of options and warrants	848,150
Dilutive effect of restricted stock	300,712
Diluted shares outstanding	79,952,014

NON-GAAP RECONCILIATION SCHEDULE
(in thousands)

Reconciliation of Operating Income before Depreciation and Amortization:

Operating income before depreciation and amortization, a non-GAAP financial measure, is provided supplementally because it is widely used by investors as a valuation measure in the solid waste industry. Waste Connections defines operating income before depreciation and amortization as operating income, plus depreciation and amortization expense, plus closure and post-closure accretion expense, plus or minus any gain or loss on disposal of assets. The Company provides adjustments to this calculation to exclude the effects of items management believes impact the comparability of operating results between periods. This measure is not a substitute for, and should be used in conjunction with, GAAP financial measures. Management uses operating income before depreciation and amortization as one of the principal measures to evaluate and monitor the ongoing financial performance of the Company's operations. Other companies may calculate operating income before depreciation and amortization differently.

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2008	Three Months Ended December 31, 2009
Operating income	$49,273	$58,861
Plus: Depreciation and amortization	25,752	35,281
Plus: Closure and post-closure accretion	334	559
Plus: Loss on disposal of assets	60	556
Adjustments:		
Plus: Acquisition-related transaction costs (a)	1,500	(191)
Plus: Loss on prior corporate office lease (b)	-	218
Adjusted operating income before depreciation and amortization	$76,919	$95,284
As % of revenues	*29.6%*	*30.7%*

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2008	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009
Operating income	$212,356	$230,675
Plus: Depreciation and amortization	97,429	130,758
Plus: Closure and post-closure accretion	1,400	2,055
Plus/less: Loss (gain) on disposal of assets	629	(481)
Adjustments:		
Plus: Acquisition-related transaction costs (a)	1,500	3,987
Plus: Loss on prior corporate office lease (b)	-	1,839
Adjusted operating income before depreciation and amortization	$313,314	$368,833
As % of revenues	*29.9%*	*31.0%*

(a) Reflects the addback of acquisition-related costs expensed in 2008 related to the LeMay transaction, and in 2009 due to the implementation of new accounting guidance for business combinations effective January 1, 2009.

(b) Reflects the addback of a loss on the Company's prior corporate office lease due to the relocation of the Company's corporate office.

NON-GAAP RECONCILIATION SCHEDULE (continued)
(in thousands)

Reconciliation of Free Cash Flow:

Free cash flow, a non-GAAP financial measure, is provided supplementally because it is widely used by investors as a valuation and liquidity measure in the solid waste industry. Waste Connections defines free cash flow as net cash provided by operating activities, plus proceeds from disposal of assets, plus or minus change in book overdraft, plus excess tax benefit associated with equity-based compensation, less capital expenditures for property and equipment and distributions to noncontrolling interests. This measure is not a substitute for, and should be used in conjunction with, GAAP liquidity or financial measures. Management uses free cash flow as one of the principal measures to evaluate and monitor the ongoing financial performance of the Company's operations. Other companies may calculate free cash flow differently.

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2008	Three Months Ended December 31, 2009
Net cash provided by operating activities	$75,749	$61,392
Less: Change in book overdraft	4,315	7,754
Plus: Proceeds from disposal of assets	1,061	712
Plus: Excess tax benefit associated with equity-based compensation	794	3,358
Less: Capital expenditures for property and equipment	(33,960)	(43,962)
Less: Distributions to noncontrolling interests	-	-
Free cash flow	$47,959	$29,254
As % of revenues	*18.5%*	*9.4%*

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2008	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009
Net cash provided by operating activities	$270,409	$303,637
Less/plus: Change in book overdraft	(4,520)	7,802
Plus: Proceeds from disposal of assets	2,560	5,061
Plus: Excess tax benefit associated with equity-based compensation	6,441	4,054
Less: Capital expenditures for property and equipment	(113,496)	(128,251)
Less: Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(8,232)	-
Free cash flow	$153,162	$192,303
As % of revenues	*14.6%*	*16.1%*

NON-GAAP RECONCILIATION SCHEDULE (continued)
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Reconciliation of Net Income to Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted Net Income per diluted share:

Adjusted net income and adjusted net income per diluted share, both non-GAAP financial measures, are provided supplementally because they are widely used by investors as a valuation measure in the solid waste industry. The Company provides adjusted net income to exclude the effects of items management believes impact the comparability of operating results between periods. Adjusted net income has limitations due to the fact that it may exclude items that have an impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. Adjusted net income and adjusted net income per diluted share are not a substitute for, and should be used in conjunction with, GAAP financial measures. Management uses adjusted net income and adjusted net income per diluted share as one of the principal measures to evaluate and monitor ongoing financial performance of the Company's operations.

	Three months ended December 31,		Twelve months ended December 31,	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Reported net income attributable to Waste Connections	$ 27,268	$ 23,259	$ 102,903	$ 109,825
Adjustments:				
Swap termination costs, net of taxes (a)	-	5,753	-	5,753
Acquisition-related transaction costs, net of taxes (b)	920	(176)	920	2,630
Loss on prior corporate office lease, net of taxes (c)	-	136	-	1,144
Loss (gain) on disposal of assets, net of taxes (d)	37	346	386	(299)
Impact of deferred tax adjustment (e)	(3,931)	-	(3,931)	(1,142)
Adjusted net income attributable to Waste Connections	$ 24,294	$ 29,318	$ 100,278	$ 117,911
Diluted earnings per common share attributable to Waste Connections common stockholders:				
Reported net income	$ 0.34	$ 0.29	$ 1.44	$ 1.37
Adjusted net income	$ 0.30	$ 0.37	$ 1.40	$ 1.47

(a) Reflects the elimination of costs associated with the termination of a notional $175 million of interest rate swaps.

(b) Reflects the elimination of acquisition-related costs expensed in 2008 related to the LeMay transaction, and in 2009 due to the implementation of new accounting guidance for business combinations effective January 1, 2009.

(c) Reflects the elimination of a loss on the Company's prior corporate office lease due to the relocation of the Company's corporate offices.

(d) Reflects the elimination of a loss (gain) on disposal of assets primarily related to the sale of certain routes and loss of certain service contracts.

(e) Reflects the elimination of a benefit to the income tax provision primarily from a reduction in the Company's deferred tax liabilities.

"Engaging the surrounding community"

Waste Connections of North Carolina, Inc. (WCNC) is committed to supporting the surrounding community in several ways. *"The key to any successful relationship is communication"*, with that being said, the first action item that WCNC has identified as being paramount to it building and fostering a long term relationship within the community would be to establish a **"Citizens Advisory Committee"** made up members of the local community and that District's Commissioner. The purpose of the committee would be to meet regularly to discuss community impact and to develop resolutions to local issues by expanding the boards awareness and knowledge of the landfills operation. We believe that this form of direct interaction with the community's leaders will create a relationship based on trust that is built through increased awareness. This board will be asked to advise WCNC on matters relating to the landfill and how to best serve the local community.

Employment, Waste Connections would seek to employ the City's existing staff as needed. Excluding City employee's WCNC would give individuals from the neighboring community preferential status for consideration in all employment opportunities. After establishing this partnership with the City, WCNC would look to grow its presence within the marketplace by expanding its operations to include other services that support its core business and in doing so would continue to look to its neighbors first and foremost to fill those employment opportunities. Of course, all employees would need to meet the requirements of WCNC corporate hiring policies.

Grant Funding, As part of its core response Waste Connections of North Carolina, Inc. would return to the local community (District II) a financial grant in excess of $3,000,000.00* for the purpose of community and citizen development. Waste Connections suggests that a 501-3C charity be formed to receive and direct these funds for its best local use. Local civic leaders should panel this charity, as they in turn will know best how to directly impact the District's citizenry.

We believe that this funding could be used in a myriad of ways from upgrading the community's infrastructure to establishing educational scholarships for local students. If the City and community see fit, the panel to oversee this grant could also serve as the Citizens Advisory committee to

the landfill but in any event WCNC would like to be an active participant on the panel to help further its relationship with the community.

This funding* is based on a fifty-cent (.50) per ton royalty on all paid tons that WCNC receives through the life of its agreement and it will be paid to the "board" quarterly for its use.

Eco Friendly Environment, Another venue that Waste Connections would seek to expand upon the sites ability to positively impact the local community would be to create a sustaining habitat for local wildlife. WCNC would look to partner with local, state and national conversation groups to improve and potentially expand the already present habitat for the various indigenous species in the area.

By partnering with these various groups we can utilize their expertise in areas such as cover improvement, indigenous food stocks, breeding and bedding sanctuary development to increase the local species populations. Safeguarding the local flora and fauna adds to the sites integrity by placing an emphasis on habitat quality thus ensuring long-term species viability. Such an approach will create a natural resource that everyone in the community can enjoy and take pride in.

Environmental Compliance History:

Attached is a listing of all Notice of Violations (NOV's) received by Waste Connections, Inc. for the past 5 years. Please note that for many of the sites there are several NOV's just after the purchase of the facility by Waste Connections. This is due to the distressed condition of some facilities when they are purchased. As Waste Connections owns the facilities and improves their condition and develops the necessary infrastructure the number of NOV's quickly decreases.

Date Issued	Site	Region	Violation	Resolution
6/25/2007	Adair County Transfer Station	EASTERN	Failure to place permit number (001-00002) on the entrance sign	Purchased new sign with permit number visible.
6/25/2007	Adair County Transfer Station	EASTERN	Failure to submit Enviro Remed Fee for waste disposed at an out-of-state facilty.	Check was sent via federal express to Kentucky's Division of Waste Management.
6/25/2007	Adair County Transfer Station	EASTERN	Failure to retain copies of Annual Waste Quantity Report on site for 3 years.	Waste Quantity Reports sent to site on July 19, 2007.
6/25/2007	Adair County Transfer Station	EASTERN	Failure to comply with KRS 224.43-500(4) by not submitting the Enviro Remed Fee.	Copies of Fee Reports, checks, and Waste Quantity Reports sent to KY Division of Waste Management
12/12/2008	Adair County Transfer Station	EASTERN	Failure to place emergency contact telephone number on the facility sign and to display the permit in the office.	Site corrected these violations prior to the scheduled deadline.
12/12/2008	Adair County Transfer Station	EASTERN	Failure to maintain copies of the Annual Waste Quantity and Quarterly Environmental Remediation Reports on-site available for inspection.	Site corrected this violation prior to scheduled deadline.
9/21/2006	Amador Disposal	WESTERN	Noncompliance with WDR No. R5-2003-0078 for stockpiling C&D in NE Corner of Closed Phase I unit.	Attempting to update the WARF permit to allow this debris for beneficial use (winterize roads and pads)
5/19/2004	Amador Disposal	WESTERN	Vectors (flies) noted at sani-hut storage area and lack of operations plan.	Pending. Meeting with Amador County and LEA on June 30, 2004 to resolve.
3/26/2004	Avenal Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded permitted total daily tonnage by 303 tons on March 20, 2004. Permitted daily total is 475 tons.	Drafting Expansion Request. Realtime tonnage tracking. Personnel training and authorization to enforce tonnage limitations.
3/3/2005	Avenal Landfill	WESTERN	Winter pad working face did not have adequate daily cover from previous working day. Exposed waste noted during inspection.	Working face immediately addressed. LEA inspection on 3/14/05 confirms compliance.
8/14/2007	Avenal Regional Landfill	WESTERN	Failure to secure daily cover (tarp) to prevent wind from exposing waste after application.	Landfill and LEA discussed and implemented solutions to prevent the tarp from moving.
6/25/2008	Avenal Regional Landfill	WESTERN	Failure to obtain cell construction approval prior to waste placement activities.	Landfill applied in a timely manner. Air Board took one year to approve (9/17/2008). Air Board issued $1962.00. Penalty paid .
10/31/2007	Breathitt Co. Transfer Station	EASTERN	Failure to prevent leachate from infiltrating to ground/groundwater at concrete pad and reportedly excessive litter accumulation at trailer.	Repaired concrete and installed a drainpipe to convey leachate to holding tank. Increased litter patrol and pickup to daily.
10/31/2007	Breathitt Co. Transfer Station	EASTERN	Violation of enviromental performance standards with discharge of leachate to ground/groundwater.	Corrective action to remedy leachate discharge corrected by December 6, 2007 deadline.
	Bridgeport Transfer Station	CENTRAL	NONE	
4/23/2003	Buena Vista (Amador)	WESTERN	HHW storage area not clearly defined.	Staff identified area.
9/18/2003	Buena Vista (Amador)	WESTERN	Waste oil tank is not properly labeled. Must have dates of filling.	Corrected October 2003
2/10/2000	Butler County Landfill	CENTRAL	Landfill gas migration requires remedial plan.	Remedial plan was submitted, approved and implimented.
	Camino Real Environmental Centers, Inc.	WESTERN	NONE	
1/11/2001	City of Nebraska City T-Station	CENTRAL	Failure to operate a solid waste processing facility in accordance with the approved operational plan	Corrected. Operating plan was modified.
1/11/2001	City of Nebraska City T-Station	CENTRAL	Failure to notify the Department of operational changes to the facility.	Submitted notice. Operating plan was modified.
1/11/2001	City of Nebraska City T-Station	CENTRAL	Failure to maintain records of random inspections of incoming loads of waste	Corrected. All inspections are now recorded and entered into operating record.
1/11/2001	City of Nebraska City T-Station	CENTRAL	Failure to maintain an operating record near the facility or in an alternate location approved by the Department.	Corrected. Operating record is now kept at site office.
1/11/2001	City of Nebraska City T-Station	CENTRAL	Failure to place modifications to facility equipment or operations into the operating record.	Corrected.
1/11/2001	City of Nebraska City T-Station	CENTRAL	Failure to control litter at a solid waste processing facility.	Corrected same day.
1/11/2001	City of Nebraska City T-Station	CENTRAL	Failure to provide staff with training on recognizing prohibited wastes	Corrected. All facility personnel have received training.
7/15/2003	City of Nebraska City T-Station	CENTRAL	Failure to prohibit the disposal of white goods.	Corrected August 11, 2003. Staff training, signage, and documented removal of white goods at G&P Development.
7/15/2003	City of Nebraska City T-Station	CENTRAL	Failure to operate according to operational plans.	Resubmitted modified hours in September 2003. Site manager instructed to ensure daily operating log is kept.
7/15/2003	City of Nebraska City T-Station	CENTRAL	Failure to prohibit pollution of any air, water or land of the state or to cause to be placed any waste when they are likely to cause pollution of any air, water, and land of the state.	Site personnel investigated material and obtained samples and a MSDS. This information submitted in 8/11/03 Response to NOVs.ing the state analysis tests of waste in rolloff container, showing it wasn't a threat to the environment.
7/15/2003	City of Nebraska City T-Station	CENTRAL	Failure to maintain records of randon inspections of incoming wastes	State requires weekly documented random inspections. Site personnel have immediately documenting random inspections on a weekly basis.
7/15/2003	City of Nebraska City T-Station	CENTRAL	Failure to store waste in a designated area.	Inspector does not want loaded trucks on property. Corrected by moving loaded trucks offsite.

7/15/2003	City of Nebraska City T-Station	CENTRAL	Disposal of solid waste (wood chip ash) at a facility other than a permitted solid waste site after October 1, 1993.	Moved ash in question to burn pile. Transfer station ceased acceptance of wood chip ash.
7/15/2003	City of Nebraska City T-Station	CENTRAL	Failure to insure that the facility does not violate any applicable requirements under Title 129-nebraska Air Quality regulations.	Corrected by submitting plan documents
7/15/2003	City of Nebraska City T-Station	CENTRAL	Failure to maintain operating record near site or approved location	August 11, 2003 response to NOV noted site personnel available during inspection was not familiar with records.
7/15/2003	City of Nebraska City T-Station	CENTRAL	Failure to provide staff with training on recognizing prohibited wastes	Provided certificates of training in August 11, 2003 response letter.
7/15/2003	City of Nebraska City T-Station	CENTRAL	Failure to control litter	Area of concern was addressed that day.
2/18/2005	Cleveland Transfer	EASTERN	Waste handling not conducted on paved surfaces	Temporary Condition. Litter resulted during construction of new building and pit. Construction completed.
2/18/2005	Cleveland Transfer	EASTERN	Unsatisfactory litter control	Temporary Condition. Litter resulted during construction of new building and pit. Construction completed.
12/21/2004	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	Violation at LFG perimeter probe GP-7 continued however, reduction noted with extraction well back on line as of 11/24/04.	Landfill to continue to monitor weekly levels and keep LEA informed.
11/9/2004	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	Failure to cover exposed waste at end of day.	Daily cover issue addressed. LEA verified compliance in its 12/21/04 inspection report.
11/9/2004	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	Elevated methane (~35%) levels in gas probe GP-7. Landfill required to submit proposed mitigation plan for LFG migration.	Working on measures to control migration in this area by increasing vacuum on existing extraction wells. Operator to evaluate need
1/26/2005	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	Elevated methane levels (30+%) in gas probe GP-7R.	Working on measures to control migration in this area by increasing vacuum on existing extraction wells. Operator to evaluate need for additional extract. wells in the area.
3/15/2005	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	Failure to comply with QA/QC requirements for placement of operations layer.	Issue discussed with landfill on 3/15/05. No response requested in NOV.
3/28/2005	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	Violation at LFG perimeter probe GP-7 continued. Methane levels fluctuate between 13 and 17 percent.	LF personnel continue adjustments. Extraction well 42 online March 14, 2005.
4/19/2005	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	Ongoing Violation Elevated Methane Levels at GP-7 (r)	Cold Canyon to install additional extraction well(s)
5/24/2005	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	On-going violation. Elevated methane levels in GP-7r	Notice and Order issued by CIWMB. N&O schedules dictates deadline for LFG wells is 10/28/05 and GP-7r compliance 4/26/06.
7/19/2005	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	Ongoing violation - Elevated methane levels in GP-7R.	Notice and Order issued by CIWMB. N&O schedules dictates deadline for LFG wells is 10/28/05 and GP-7r compliance 4/26/06.
9/28/2005	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	On-Going Violation: Elevated methane levels at GP-7r	Notice and Order issued by CIWMB
10/18/2005	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	On-Gong Violation: Elevated methane levels at GP-7r.	Two additional extraction wells scheduled for installation 10/26 - 10/27.
11/16/2005	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	On-Going Violation: Elevated methane levels at GP-7r	Two additional extraction wells installed on 10/27. As-Builts to be submitted in several weeks.
12/14/2005	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	On-Going Violation: Elevated methane levels at GP-7r	Two new extraction wells are on-line. As-Builts provided to CIWMB
1/25/2006	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	On-Going Violation: Elevated methane levels at GP-7r, GP-7g, and GP-7y.	Preparing gas characterization report for submittal to CIWMB
2/22/2006	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	On-Going Violation: Elevated methane levels at GP-7r, GP-7g, and GP-7y	Submitted gas characterization report to CIWMB. CIWMB currently reviewing.
3/28/2006	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	On-Going Violation: Elevated methane levels at GP-7r and GP-7y	Assessing source of methane (landfill gas vs. naturally occurring)
4/26/2006	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	On-Going Violation: Elevated methane levels at GP-7y	Submitted Sampling and Analysis Plan dated 4/5/2006. CIWMB accepted plan. Notice and Order to be amended.
5/15/2006	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	On-Going Violation: Elevated methane levels at GP-7r and GP-7y.	CIWMB in process of amending Notice and Order to incorporate Sampling and Analysis Plan.
6/14/2006	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	On-Going Violation: Elevated methane levels in gas well(s).	Amended Notice and Order issued to incorporate Sampling and Analysis Plan
7/18/2006	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	On-Going Violation: Elevated methane levels.	Amended Notice and Order issued in May 2006
8/29/2006	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	On-Going Violation: Elevated methane levels GP-7r.	GP-7r report due to CIWMB on 9/1/06 as stipulated in the Notice and Order.
9/19/2006	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	On-Going Violation: Elevated methane levels GP-7r.	Site submitted SP on 9/1/2006 per N&O 2005-04A. The SAP is under review by CIWMB
2/16/2005	Cold Canyon Landfill	WESTERN	Ongoing violation - Elevated methane levels in GP-7R.	Ongoing adjustments to extraction system & evaluation of remediation alternatives.
8/9/2006	Contractors Waste Services Facility I	EASTERN	Failure to transport and dispose of C&D at a permitted landfill.	Required to remove all debris from nonpermitted LF by 10/6/06; dispose at a permitted LF; submit receipts; obtain concurence from cabinet
8/9/2006	Contractors Waste Services Facility I	EASTERN	Operating an unpermitted disposal facility	Required to remove all debris from nonpermitted LF by 10/6/06; dispose at a permitted LF; submit receipts; obtain concurence from cabinet. C

9/17/2001	Denver Regional Landfill	CENTRAL	The flare combusting the landfill gases from the North and South Landfills is operating wilhout a permit.	See Compliance Orders and Judgements Database
9/17/2001	Denver Regional Landfill	CENTRAL	Deficiencies in annual monitoring report July 1999 - June 2001	See Compliance Orders and Judgements Database
4/17/2000	Denver Regional Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to operate in a manner which minimizes windblown debris.	Corrected same day.
4/17/2000	Denver Regional Landfill	CENTRAL	Certain operating records were missing.	All required documents and reports were gathered from prioir owner and consultants and placed in site operating record.
4/17/2000	Denver Regional Landfill	CENTRAL	The facility is not following guidelines to control birds.	Corrected by purchasing a propane "popper" to scare birds away.
	Duncan Transfer Station	CENTRAL	NONE	
4/22/2009	El Dorado Disposal	WESTERN	Failure to pay annual stormwater permit fee.	Submitted check immediately and verified regulatory agency's had correct address for correspondence.
2/11/2001	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Alternate Daily Cover not properly processed.	Stopped utilizing bulky green waste as alternate cover.
9/26/2002	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	The tonnage accepted by the facility exceeded the 395 tons per day maximum as per the Solid Waste Permit. Exceeded 395 tons per day for six days in September.	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
10/24/2001	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	The winterization plan has not been submitted th the LEA	Plan submitted to LEA
2/27/2002	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
4/23/2002	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
5/22/2002	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
10/24/2002	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
11/25/2002	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
12/30/2002	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
1/28/2003	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
6/30/2003	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
7/29/2003	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
9/29/2003	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
10/29/2003	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
11/26/2003	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
12/22/2003	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
1/27/2004	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
2/25/2004	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
5/28/2003	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded 500 ton per day limit.	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
4/30/2003	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded 500 ton per day limit.	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
8/29/2003	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage.	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
3/25/2003	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
8/23/2002	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved

11/26/2002	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage.	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
1/20/2003	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage.	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
10/24/2002	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Trash exposed through cover.	Corrected same day.
10/24/2002	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Alternative cover not adequate.	Corrected by grinding greenwaste cover.
9/26/2002	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage.	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
7/30/2004	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded permitted daily tonnage of 395 tpd for sixteen days.	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
8/25/2004	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded permitted daily tonnage of 395 tpd for 17 days.	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
4/22/2004	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded permitted daily tonnage of 395 tpd for 19 days.	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
3/30/2004	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded permitted daily tonnage of 395 tpd for 19 days.	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
7/6/2005	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded permitted daily tonnage.	New solid waste permit #20-AA-002 raises daily tonnage limit. Permit issued 08/01/2005. Item Resolved
4/25/2006	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exposed refuse at Western facing slope in WMU #2	Slopes corrected
3/31/2006	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Exposed refuse at Western facing slope in WMU #2. Area of concern noted in January and February 2006	Slopes corrected
1/11/2007	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Failure to submit Initial Design Capacity Report and results of Tier I NMOC study by October 25, 2005	As of January 17, 2007 the Initial Design Capacity Report and Tier 2 analysis have been submitted. Proposed settlement submitted July 9, 2009.
1/11/2007	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	Violation of District Rule 2201 - Failure to submit ATC prior to expansion construction. Landfill limited to 25 million cubic meters.	As of January 17, 2007, David Jones reports the deficiencies have been corrected. Proposed settlement submitted July 9, 2009.
3/6/2009	Fairmead Landfill	WESTERN	The GCCS exceeded more than 144 cumulative hours of shutdown in 2008	
	Finley Buttes Landfill	PNW	NONE	
10/9/2008	Fountain Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to control fugitive PM on unpaved haul roads.	Disagreement: WCI waters haul roads and documents in PM worksheet. WCI must balance b/w dust and safety. No fugitive emissions were noted leaving property.
10/9/2008	Fountain Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to calculate VOC emissions and Methane Content with methods in Permit. Using VOCs as 34% of NMOC rather than 39%. Using most recent data instead of annual analysis.	Submitted permit modification on 01/10/080 and December 15, 2008.. Incorrect NMOC Emission rate used in 2006. Methane concentralion in future will be prepared on agency's directions. emission calculations resulted in appearance of VOC at 34% of NMOC. 2
10/9/2008	Fountain Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to calculate emissions using annual gas sampling and analysis method in permit resulting in inaccurate emissions for PM, PM10, SO2, CO and NOx.	Misinterpretation of "most recent analytical results" in emissions calculations. WCI will use annual results rather than monthly results should Agency require.
10/9/2008	Fountain Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to use correct BTU value in determining combust of LFG b/w 6/07 and 9/07 and did not calculate rolling totals b/w 11/07 and 03/2008	Disagreement: A conservatively higher BTU value was used prior to WCI acquisition. WCI demonstrated the flare did not combust more than permitted. Rolling calculations were provided to agency on05/16/2008
10/9/2008	Fountain Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to calculate annual NMOC emission rate and submit report.	Disagreement: Estimated NMOC conc. exceeds 50 Mg/yr. A LFG GCCS is in place. Submitted a permit mod on 1/10/2008 to remove this requirement and comply with NSPS WWW.
10/9/2008	Fountain Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to expand GCCS to collect LFG from all required areas of waste placement.	Upon transfer of ownership, WCI submitted a GCCS Design Plan to increase coverage. Plan is under review. WCI will expand GCCS once approval is received.
10/9/2008	Fountain Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to maintain negative pressure at well heads.	Disagreement: Site has low gas generation and only minor vacuum can be applied. Techs used visual/audio methods to determine flow. Additional fine tuning will be instigated along with obtaining a more sensitive instrument.
10/9/2008	Fountain Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to follow correct 30-meter interval when conducting surface scans.	Miscommunication between field tech and CAD designer. A revised walking map was created and submitted with Response to 10/9/2008 Compliance Advisory.

10/9/2008	Fountain Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to report all flare outages exceeding one hour.	Disagreement: Time period of violation is unclear. Flare downtimes were reported and supported with flare circular charts. 11/14/2008 meeting with WCI and Division agreed only 1 actual outtage.
10/9/2008	Fountain Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to submit "SSM" reports in the semi-annual NSPS reports.	Disagreement: WCI submitted the required SSM reports per MACT Subpart AAAA and NSPS WWW in the semi-annual reports.
10/9/2008	Fountain Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to comply with MACT AAAA control practices because failed to comply with NSPS WWW practices.	Disagreement: WCI was in compliance with NSPS WWW and subsequently with MACT Subpart AAAA.
10/9/2008	Fountain Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to provide requested information within 30 days as required by Compliance Order on Consent eff 3/14/2008.	Disagreement: WCI provided Land Gem model calcs, AP-42 calcs, and updated GCCS plan within 30 days of request. Documentation of the Agency's receipt was provided in submittal.
10/9/2008	Fountain Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to provide corrected Title V Semi-Annual Report for period 6/1/05 thru 11/30/05 within 30 days of effective date of 2007-089 COC.	Agreement: Corrected Semi-Annual Report was submitted two weeks later than deadline.
7/13/2009	Fountain Landfill	WESTERN	Exceeded permitted limit of 7.04 tpy VOC emissions from 1/2007 through 4/2008	
7/13/2009	Fountain Landfill	WESTERN	Failed to include 3-hr malfunction/outage on 12/31/2007 to 1/1/08 in both NSPS and SSM Summary. WCI mislabeled the dates which were actually 10/2/07 to 1/5/08.	
2/12/2001	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to operate a solid waste processing facility in accordance with the approved operational plan. Contact person not current.	Corrected. Provided name of new site manager.
2/12/2001	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to control litter	Corrected same day.
10/22/1999	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to operate a solid waste disposal area at all times so as not to constitue a threat to human health or the environment.	Relocated waste to lined area.
10/22/1999	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to perform random inspections of incoming loads to detect and prevent the acceptance or disposal of regulated hazardous wastes and TSCA regulated PCB wastes.	Corrected. All inspections now documented.
10/22/1999	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to provide facility personnel with training to recognize regulated hazardous wastes and PCB wastes.	Corrected. Annual training of all landfill persons now documented.
10/22/1999	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to remove litter from the fences and grounds at the end of each operating day or more often as required.	Corrected same day.
11/15/2002	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to operate a solid waste processing facility in accordance with the approved plan. Recurring violation.	Resolved during first and second quarter 2003
11/15/2002	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to submit the gas monitoring data to the NDEQ within 30 days of the end of the quarter.	Submitted 12/3/02
11/15/2002	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to control litter.	Resolved during first and second quarter 2003
11/15/2002	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to record random load inspections.	Resolved during first and second quarter 2003
11/15/2002	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to prohibit banned waste from being disposed of at the site.	Resolved during first and second quarter 2003
11/15/2002	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to furnish information contained in the operating record upon request.	Resolved during first and second quarter 2003
4/29/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to prohibit pollution to air, land, and waters of the state. Unauhorized leachate discharge to unlined portions of landfill and adjacent property to the north.	Leachate discharge halted temporarily, secured temporary arrangements with POTW, removed impacted soil; repaired seeps.
4/29/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Discharge of a pollutant not authorized by NPDES. Obtain discharge permit through Water Quality Division. (violation associated with leachate discharge)	NPDES permit for leachate not applicable because leachate not discharged to a watercourse and leachate management plan modified to ensure no discharge off-site or onto unlined portions of landfill.
4/29/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to operate leachate collection system per plan. Operating a constructed leachate pond on top of landfill and piping over unlined areas.	Modified language in plan to ensure evenly distributed application and containment.
4/29/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to operate site per general permit condition 13: Failure to maintain leachate pump; record leachate recirculating events; deter leachate ponding; prevent waste from being disposed outside of lined area.	Repaired pump and added weekly inspections; submitted requested records; ponded leachate returned to leachate pond; and contracted installation of permanent markers around footprint.
4/29/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to cover waste with 6 inches of earthen material at end of operating day. Exposed area in landfill used for leachate pond.	Daily cover applied to exposed waste.
4/29/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to obtain approval to disturb final cover and place a road over a closed disposal area.	Detailed information submitted on road plan and use. Final cover was not disturbed in road construction and no repair needed.
4/23/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to operate site per general permit condition 13: Failure to prevent waste from being disposed over unlined areas near leachate cleanouts on north side of landfill.	Portions of lower north slope to be regraded and recovered. Permanent markers are being installed to mark construction limits of liner.

4/23/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to store ADC in a manner that protects surface water runoff from unlined areas.	Material not used for ADC relocated away from outside slope to prevent runoff.
4/23/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to control litter on south side of landfill.	Blowing litter removed from south side of landfill.
4/23/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to place portable litter fences in immediate vicinity of working face.	The litter fences are situated in the immediate vicinity of the working face.
4/23/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to cover waste with 6 inches of earthen material at the end of each operating day.	Additional daily cover applied where needed and scattered litter removed from soil cover.
9/30/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to operate a solid waste disposal are in accord with approved Ops plan (failure to submit revised SWPPP for cell 9 and detention pond).	WCI responded to DEQ requesting the violations of 9/30/04 be rescinded as they do not represent current violations. WCI is awaiting further comment from DEQ.
9/30/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to submit gas monitoring plan with 30 days of end of quarter.	WCI responded to DEQ requesting the violations of 9/30/04 be rescinded as they do not represent current violations. WCI is awaiting further comment from DEQ.
9/30/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to immediately notify NDEQ when methane gas levels are exceeded.	WCI responded to DEQ requesting the violations of 9/30/04 be rescinded as they do not represent current violations. WCI is awaiting further comment from DEQ.
9/30/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to implement remediation plan for methane gas releses within 60 days of detection.	WCI responded to DEQ requesting the violations of 9/30/04 be rescinded as they do not represent current violations. WCI is awaiting further comment from DEQ.
9/30/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to provide facility personnel training. Recognition of regulated hazardous and PCB wastes.	WCI responded to DEQ requesting the violations of 9/30/04 be rescinded as they do not represent current violations. WCI is awaiting further comment from DEQ.
9/30/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to take measures to reduce trespassing. NDEQ requiring additional signage.	WCI responded to DEQ requesting the violations of 9/30/04 be rescinded as they do not represent current violations. WCI is awaiting further comment from DEQ.
9/30/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Failure to submit any proposed permit modifications for approval. (Fueling station and animal bedding storage)	WCI responded to DEQ requesting the violations of 9/30/04 be rescinded as they do not represent current violations. WCI is awaiting further comment from DEQ.
9/30/2004	G&P Development	CENTRAL	Accepted a special waste that had not been proven to be non-hazardous.	WCI responded to DEQ requesting the violations of 9/30/04 be rescinded as they do not represent current violations. WCI is awaiting further comment from DEQ.
10/22/1999	Geneva	EASTERN	Failure to remove litter from the fences and grounds at the end of each operating day or more often as required.	Corrected same day.
10/22/1999	Geneva	EASTERN	Failure of an owner or operator to demonstrate that alternative materials of an alternate thickness control disease vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter and scavenging without presenting a threat to human health and the environment.	Added 18" of soil to all slopes and ceased using coal contaminated soil as ADC.
4/3/2002	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Insufficient daily cover, dust control, and litter control; accepted waste afterpermitted hours of operation; and need certified operator at all times.	Improved operations staff, modified permitted hours of operation, bought water truck. RESOLVED
1/15/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Leachate Breakouts	Resolved by adding soil cover.
1/15/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Runoff not directed to sediment control structures.	Resolved. EPD was unaware that existing structures were permitted.
1/15/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Sediment control structures not maintained.	Resolved by adding silt fence and chanelling storm flow.
1/15/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	No dust control.	Resolved immediately by hiring a sub-contractor to water roads.
1/15/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Buffers not deliniated airspace exceeded.	Resolved by showing inspectors that slopes were underfilled.
1/15/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Borrow pits, slopes and new constrauction not stabilized and maintained.	Resolved by adding hay bales and seeding.
1/15/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Maintenance of compactor inadequate.	Resolved by repairing compactor.
1/15/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Tarps still being used.	Resolved by getting EPD approval.
1/15/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Exposed waste.	Resolved by adding soil cover.
1/15/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	No fire protection within 200 feet of working face.	Resolved by putting fire suppression at working face.
1/15/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Recovered materials not properly maintained.	Resolved by collecting tires and shipping them.
4/22/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Leachate breakouts.	Resolved by adding soil cover.
4/22/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Dust control inadequate.	Resolved by purchasing a water truck.
4/22/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Exposed rubbish and inadequate litter control.	Resolved by adding cover soil and hiring temporary laborers to pick up litter.
6/11/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Leachate not controlled.	Fixed breakouts.
6/11/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Dust on access road.	Road is watered daily.
6/11/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Daily cover inadequate.	Added cover.
6/11/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Finished areas vegetated per closure plan.	Not a violation.
6/11/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	No all-weather disposal road.	Built all-weather road.
6/11/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Litter not controlled.	Added cover and fencing.
9/3/2002	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Draft consent order for use of ADC, size of active face greater than 100 ft	Sent response letter attaching permit for ADC use & requested reference for size of face - RESOLVED

9/17/2002	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	NOV - no certified operator being onsite	Response letter submitted, following meeting w/EPD, additional employees certified - RESOLVED
10/4/2002	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	NOV - mud on Grady Road, sediment entering nearby pond	Response letter submitted, following meeting w/EPD, truck wash & new road being built - RESOLVED
12/2/2002	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Draft consent order for lack of construction NPDES permit	Response letter submitted documenting that construction NPDES not needed - RESOLVED
3/17/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Operational deficiencies noted during site inspection	Response letter sent, deficiencies corrected - RESOLVED
5/8/2003	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	NOV requesting Title V be submitted	Title V permit application submitted - RESOLVED
3/23/2004	Grady Road Landfill-Polk County	EASTERN	Failure to submit annual NMOC emission rate report	Report submitted - RESOLVED
10/29/2001	Hood River Recycling & Transfer Station	PNW	Failure to control blowing debris, litter and spilled solid waste at transfer station	Corrected same day.
5/24/2004	Hopkins County Regional Landfill	EASTERN	Failure to give adequate notice of well abandonment activities.	Notice given - RESOLVED
	J Bar J Landfill	CENTRAL	NONE	
11/13/2000	J&J Sanitation	CENTRAL	Failure to maintain records of random inspections of incoming loads of waste	Corrected same day. All inspections are now documented and kept in operating record.
7/29/2005	John Smith Road Landfill	WESTERN	Failure to cover waste as required in joint technical document	All waste was covered as specified in the JTD on 8/1/2005
7/29/2005	John Smith Road Landfill	WESTERN	Waste oil and car battery not properly contained and stored	Waste oil and battery placed in HHW containment area on 8/1/2005
7/29/2005	John Smith Road Landfill	WESTERN	Large amounts of litter and tracked waste noticed during inspection.	Additional cover was placed on areas with tracked waste on 8/1/2005
7/29/2005	John Smith Road Landfill	WESTERN	Eyewash station lying on the floor of first aid station	Eye wash station was serviced and installed on 8/1/2005
6/14/2007	John Smith Road Landfill	WESTERN	In adequate use of unhomogenized green and wood waste a erosion control	Revised method for processing green and wood waste for erosion control. Corrective action noted in LEA's August 24, 2007 Inspection Report
4/28/2008	John Smith Road Landfill	WESTERN	Gas monitoring at well GP7Y indicated methane exceedance at 8.9 percent.	LFG Methane Remediation Plan for GP7 submitted, approved and implemented.
6/27/2008	John Smith Road Landfill	WESTERN	Quarterly gas monitoroing in GP7Y and GP7G on 04102008, 04242008, and 06202008 exceeded permitted levels.	LFG Methane Remediation Plan for GP7 has been submitted, submitted, and implemented.
3/27/2008	John Smith Road Landfill	WESTERN	Gas monitoring at well GP7Y indicated methane exceedance at 7.8% and 4.2% at depth, however February report indicated 0%.	LFG Methane Remediation Plan for GP7 has been submitted, submitted, and implemented.
11/14/2008	John Smith Road Landfill	WESTERN	Failure to submit the Semi-Annual LFG Monitoring Report to the Air Board for the period of January 1, 2008 through August 15, 2008.	The Air Board received the report on August 25, 2008. NOV penalty pending.
5/8/2008	John Smith Road Landfill	WESTERN	Failure to submit an updated hazardous material business plan to include antifreeze, ATF, hydraulic fluid, and motor oil. Inspection date 3/27/2008.	An updated business plan was submitted along with the return to compliance statement. Dated 6/25/2008
	Lea County Landfill	WESTERN	NONE	
10/13/2004	LRI 304th Street Landfill	PNW	Violating Condition 19, Hours of Operation. Noise complaints. Waste compaction and placement of daily cover past 6pm.	Negotiated allowable activities to minimize noise and subsequent complaints.
################	Mammoth MRF	WESTERN	All containers in the household hazardous waste collection locker are not labelled.	All containers are properly labelled.
3/25/2009	Mammoth MRF	WESTERN	Failure to maintain and provide records in an organized fashion for easy LEA Review.	Corrective action implemented immediately and consist of outlook reminders and calendar.
7/30/2004	Mammoth MRF at Road 19	WESTERN	Exceeded permitted daily tonnage of 500 tpd for 11 days.	The EIR has been approved by Madera County Board of Supervisors. The permit is under LEA review.
8/25/2004	Mammoth MRF at Road 19	WESTERN	Exceeded permitted daily tonnage of 500 tpd for 15 days.	The EIR has been approved by Madera County Board of Supervisors. The permit is under LEA review.
2/26/2004	Mammoth MRF at Road 19	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage of 500 tpd.	Permit Revision that increased daily tonnage limit resolved this violation. Permit revision dated 8/1/2005
2/26/2004	Mammoth MRF at Road 19	WESTERN	Operator must provide soap in the mens restroom and ensure dispensers are operable.	Soap provided
3/30/2004	Mammoth MRF at Road 19	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage of 500 tpd.	Permit Revision that increased daily tonnage limit resolved this violation. Permit revision dated 8/1/2005
4/20/2004	Mammoth MRF at Road 19	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage of 500 tpd.	Permit Revision that increased daily tonnage limit resolved this violation. Permit revision dated 8/1/2005
5/28/2004	Mammoth MRF at Road 19	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage of 500 tpd.	Permit Revision that increased daily tonnage limit resolved this violation. Permit revision dated 8/1/2005
6/28/2004	Mammoth MRF at Road 19	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage of 500 tpd.	Permit Revision that increased daily tonnage limit resolved this violation. Permit revision dated 8/1/2005

2/28/2004	Mammoth MRF at Road 19	WESTERN	Exceeded daily tonnage of 500 tpd.	Permit Revision that increased daily tonnage limit resolved this violation. Permit revision dated 8/1/2005
2/28/2004	Mammoth MRF at Road 19	WESTERN	Operator must provide soap in the mens restroom and ensure dispensers are operable.	Soap provided
6/2/2009	Mammoth Recycling and TS	WESTERN	Failure to properly store collected household hazardous waste in storage lockers	Household hazardous waste has been removed and have implemented policy to accept only to storage capacity.
6/2/2009	Mammoth Recycling and TS	WESTERN	Failure to track inbound waste and salvaged volumes for calculating volume received on a daily basis.	Disagreement on exceeding daily permitted tonnage. Communicating with LEA on method of calculating.
11/27/2000	Meadowbranch Landfill	EASTERN	Overfill of grades	Director's Order signed in 2002.
5/31/2002	Meadowbranch Landfill	EASTERN	NPDES discharge limits exceeded 11/01, 12/01, and 2/02	NPDES permit modified to increase discharge limits.
7/10/2002	Meadowbranch Landfill	EASTERN	NPDES discharge limits exceeded 3/02 and 4/02	NPDES permit modified to increase discharge limits.
6/8/2005	Meadowbranch Landfill	EASTERN	Failure to submit stormwater Discharge Monitoring Report by March 31, 2005.	Discharge monitoring report submitted to agency.
6/27/2007	Meadowbranch Landfill	EASTERN	Failure to calculate monitoring values using permit prescribed methods.	To submit revised DMRs and calculations by July 31, 2007
8/21/2009	Meadowbranch Landfill	EASTERN	Failure to install and maintain adequate sediment and erosion controls according to NPDES Permit TN0067776	
5/22/2002	Meadowbranch Landfill	EASTERN	Operational deficiencies noted during site inspection	Response letter sent, deficiencies corrected
8/23/2002	Meadowbranch Landfill	EASTERN	NPDES discharge limits exceeded 5/02 and 6/02	NPDES permit modified to increase discharge limits.
10/4/2002	Meadowbranch Landfill	EASTERN	NPDES discharge limits exceeded 7/02	NPDES permit modified to increase discharge limits.
12/19/2002	Meadowbranch Landfill	EASTERN	NPDES discharge limits exceeded 8/02 and 9/02	NPDES permit modified to increase discharge limits
5/6/2003	Meadowbranch Landfill	EASTERN	NPDES discharge limits exceeded 2/03	NPDES permit modified to increase discharge limits
12/5/2002	Mid-State Recycling Waste Systems, Inc.	EASTERN	Discharge of leachate from the loading facility.	Corrected by implementing stormwater controls.
8/29/2003	Mid-State Recycling Waste Systems, Inc.	EASTERN	NOV - Discharge of potentially contaminated storm water	KPDES permit submitted, facility improvements being made -
3/10/2004	Mid-State Recycling Waste Systems, Inc.	EASTERN	Failure to control blowing litter, failure to contain runoff	Assisted Adair County in constructing enclosed transfer station.
5/25/2005	Millenium Waste	EASTERN	Exceeded Plant Site Emission Level for Particulate Matter	Future PSEL calculations indicate PM levels below permit standard.
1/14/2005	Murrey's Disposal Co - Fife	PNW	Failure to have an AHERA asbestos survey before performing a renovation or demolition.	WCI has responded to PSCAA and is currently awaiting comment
1/14/2005	Murrey's Disposal Co - Fife	PNW	Failure to remove all ACM before any renovation or demolition project that may disturb the ACM.	WCI has responded to PSCAA and is currently awaiting comment
1/14/2005	Murrey's Disposal Co - Fife	PNW	Failure to seal ACWM in leak-tight containers as soon as possible after removal but no later than the end of each work shift.	WCI has responded to PSCAA and is currently awaiting comment
1/14/2005	Murrey's Disposal Co - Fife	PNW	Failure to remove uncontained ACWM within 10 days after being removed or disturbed.	WCI has responded to PSCAA and is currently awaiting comment
1/25/2005	Murrey's Disposal Co - Fife	PNW	Failure to provide a copy of asbestos good faith survey to contractor prior to allowing contractor begin work	Response letter submitted 2/15/05. Paid assessed fine.
1/25/2005	Murrey's Disposal Co - Fife	PNW	Allowed workers not certified in asbestos abatement to work on an asbestos project.	Response letter submitted 2/10/05. Paid assessed fine.
1/25/2005	Murrey's Disposal Co - Fife	PNW	Failure to repair, enclose, encapsulate, or remove damaged ACM	Response letter submitted 2/10/05. No fine assessed.
8/1/2001	Nobles County Landfill	CENTRAL	Insufficient intermediate cover.	Areas covered same day.
8/1/2001	Nobles County Landfill	CENTRAL	Inadequate leachate control.	Built a manhole to pump leachate out of cell when truck was not available to pump it down.
10/10/2003	Nobles County Landfill	CENTRAL	Demo waste area has unaceptable waste - rolloff loads from a construction site contained drywall buckets, pop bottles, and carpet pieces. Inspector insists this shouldn't be in a construction/demoliton fill.	MSW removed from Demo area and staff to routinely inspect.
9/30/2005	North Fork Transfer Station at Road 19	WESTERN	Personnel not adequately trained on load checking and special occurrences	Site personnel trained in load checking
9/30/2005	North Fork Transfer Station at Road 19	WESTERN	Daily load checks not recorded	Load Checking are documented
5/21/2007	North Fork Transfer Station at Road 274	WESTERN	Failure to conduct daily load checks and load check log.	Site Manager and District Manager instructed site personnel and implemented daily load check procedures.
	Northeast Nebraska Solid Waste Coalition Landfill	CENTRAL	NONE	
6/18/2002	Ocoee Douglasville	EASTERN	Excessive dust generated by trucks entering and leaving property	RESOLVED
9/20/2002	Ocoee Douglasville	EASTERN	Excessive dust and odors; scattered waste	Response letter submitted Oct. 18, 2002 - RESOLVED
2/11/2004	Ocoee Douglasville	EASTERN	Blowing litter, poor bldg condition, lack of dust and odor controls	Response letter sent, bldg repaired - RESOLVED
7/19/2007	OKC Hauling	CENTRAL	Failure to address petroleum spills and implement BMPs to prevent and cleanup spills	Site prepared an addendum to their BMPs to address spills and minimizing impacts to stormwater

10/5/2004	Oklahoma City Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to provide a revised closure plan to include closure of soil borrow areas.	Submittal of revised closure plan on 10/14/04.
6/12/2000	Oklahoma City Waste Disposal	CENTRAL	Source testing not done on flare at landfill.	Site hired 3rd party and performed tests. (Note: Prior owner should have completed test. Flare was installed 2 years prior to WCI acquisition.)
8/20/2003	Oklahoma City Waste Disposal	CENTRAL	Standby trust documents not provided with bonds.	Withdrawn
9/22/2003	Oklahoma City Waste Disposal	CENTRAL	Corrective Action cost estimates must be submitted to DEQ for approval.	BFI (former owner) submitted the information in 1996.
9/22/2003	Oklahoma City Waste Disposal	CENTRAL	Financial assurance for corrective action must be established within 120 days of corrective action plan approval	WCI bought this site in 2001. The corrective measures plan was approved in 1998
9/22/2003	Oklahoma City Waste Disposal	CENTRAL	Duty to maintain financial asurance - financial assurance for corrective action not maintained.	Corrected
9/22/2003	Oklahoma City Waste Disposal	CENTRAL	Installation of gas monitoring probes not in compliance with requirements. Several gas probes installed prior to WCI ownership do not meet specificaltons.	Probes repaired in Q4 2003.
9/22/2003	Oklahoma City Waste Disposal	CENTRAL	Standby trust agreements for financial assurance are not updated to reflect new bond company.	Corrected in November 2003
9/22/2003	Oklahoma City Waste Disposal	CENTRAL	Failed to submit April monthly operating report to DEQ	Corrected
8/20/2003	Osage Landfill	CENTRAL	Bonds not in correct name.	Revised bonds.
1/12/2005	Osage Landfill	CENTRAL	Violation of permitted stormwater discharge limits for total suspended solids (TSS) & zinc.	Resolved - DEQ received/accepted WCI's written response addressing violation.
4/13/2006	Plumb Thicket Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to apply at least 6 inches of daily cover or ADC on top of working face.	Area in question was uncovered for less than 2 hours due to equipment failure. Issue resolved.
4/13/2006	Plumb Thicket Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to comply with Operation Plan and mixing ratio for mulch and tackifier.	Landfill changed mixing ratio to increase thickness of ADC slurry.
4/13/2006	Plumb Thicket Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to control and collect litter	Landfill has erected 20 ft fences with top kicker bar; staggered fencing along internal landfill access roads; and applied for tonnage increase to allow more flexibility in tipper operation (source of majoirity of litter)
8/17/2009	Potrero Hills Landfill	WESTERN	Failure to obtain operating controls for emissions from recip engine. Continuance of October 31, 2008 NOV.	Potrero Hills submitted Corrective Action Letter to BAAQMD dated 8/18/2009 detailing situation and efforts to locate emission filter needed for engine type.
6/17/2005	Puyallup Energy Recovery Company (at Hidden Valley	PNW	Generator sets 2 and 3 failed to meet the NMOC reduction of 98 wt percent or to reduce the outlet NMOC to <20 ppm	Retested generators in June 2006 and passed NMOC limit.
11/7/2001	Red Carpet Landfill	CENTRAL	Receipt of more than 200 tons per day of out of state waste.	Resolved with Out of Court Settlement Fee and Agreement
11/7/2001	Red Carpet Landfill	CENTRAL	Leachate collection system cleanout not performed within 12 months.	Pipes cleaned November 2001.
11/7/2001	Red Carpet Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to control litter.	Site constructed new fences and temporary screens.
11/7/2001	Red Carpet Landfill	CENTRAL	Recirculation without an approved plan.	Not a violation - recirculation was approved September 13, 2001.
3/13/2000	Red Carpet Landfill	CENTRAL	Used water in drilling of boreholes in the lateral expansion project.	Proved to ODEQ water use was appropriate.
11/7/2001	Red Carpet Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to manage leachate acording to approved plans.	RCL installed two new tanks and an automated pumping system and revised plan accordingly.
11/7/2001	Red Carpet Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to prevent dust.	RCL applied dust suppressant and bought new water truck.
9/15/2003	San Jose MRF	WESTERN	Improper handling of trash in transfer process.	Modified equipment to meet requirements of rule.
	Sandpoint Landfill	WESTERN	NONE	
	Scottsbluff Transfer Station	CENTRAL	NONE	
6/16/2003	Southern Disposal	EASTERN	Operational deficiencies - blowing litter, fence down	RESOLVED
7/15/2003	Southern Disposal	EASTERN	Operational deficiencies - blowing litter, fence down	Litter clean up and fence repaired/replaced - RESOLVED
2/27/2004	Southern Disposal	EASTERN	Directors Order to resolve 6/16/03 and 7/15/03 NOVs	Entered into Order - RESOLVED
4/8/2004	Southern Disposal	EASTERN	Scattered trash around fence line of site	Trash picked up - RESOLVED
4/6/2004	Southern Disposal	EASTERN	An Order and Assessment issued to WCI of TN for unlawful methods of disposal. Litter observed outside fence on western boundary. Significant litter in container storage area. Repeat violation.	Site picked up litter and implemented litter control policy to ensure future compliance.
6/28/2004	Southern Plains Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to submit annual NMOC emission rate reports and improperly certifying compliance with specific conditions of air permit.	Request for withdrawl on no basis for NOV. Received DEQ letter dated 9/2/04 stating SPL's response letter demonstrated compliance with the NSPS and permit and that the enforcement case was closed.

7/13/2009	Southside Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to obtain an APEN or valid permit from the CDPHE before beginning construction on Phase 2.	Violation occurred prior to WCI acquisition. WCI and CDPHE (air division) conference regarding alleged violations scheduled for July 27, 2009.
7/13/2009	Southside Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to submit a revised design capacity report showing capacity exceeded 2.5 Million Mg by 9/1/2000	Violation occurred prior to WCI acquisition. WCI and CDPHE (air division) conference regarding alleged violations scheduled for July 27, 2009
7/13/2009	Southside Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to submit a Title V permit application by 9/1/2000	Violation occurred prior to WCI acquisition. WCI and CDPHE (air division) conference regarding alleged violations scheduled for July 27, 2009
7/13/2009	Southside Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to submit an initial NMOC emission report by 9/1/200 and subsequent annual NMOC emission rates.	Violation occurred prior to WCI acquisition. WCI and CDPHE (air division) conference regarding alleged violations scheduled for July 27, 2009
7/13/2009	Southside Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to submit a GCCS design plan by 9/1/2002.	Violation occurred prior to WCI acquisition. WCI and CDPHE (air division) conference regarding alleged violations scheduled for July 27, 2009
7/13/2009	Southside Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to install a GCCS by 3/1/2004.	Violation occurred prior to WCI acquisition. WCI and CDPHE (air division) conference regarding alleged violations scheduled for July 27, 2009
7/13/2009	Southside Landfill	CENTRAL	Failure to install and operate a GCCS by 3/1/2004 also violating MACT AAAA	Violation occurred prior to WCI acquisition. WCI and CDPHE (air division) conference regarding alleged violations scheduled for July 27, 2009
	Summit County Landfill	CENTRAL	NONE	
8/27/2000	Summit Transfer Station	CENTRAL	Notice of zoning violation.	Replaced walls. Added sprinkler system.
12/22/2004	Tehama Landfill	WESTERN	Daily tonnage limit was exceeded on December 17, 2004	Demolition of hospital resulted in exceedance. Similar projects in the future will be coordinated with agencies prior to acceptance.
10/26/2007	Tehama Landfill	WESTERN	10/26/2007 Site inspection revealed tonnage exceedance on two occasions.	LEA pre-approved the overage resulting from C&D from an old bank building; however, the local inspector issued the NOV. No action was taken.
5/17/2004	Tehama Landfill	WESTERN	Daily cover of previous days working face is inadequate	Improved operating procedure
3/4/2009	Three Rivers Regional Landfill	SOUTHERN	Exceedance of monthly maximum BOD5 concentration limit in leachate sent off-site to POTW.	Three Rivers submitted a March 27, 2009 letter describing emergency need for leachate disposal and inability to wait for results of 5 day test. Leachate has been recirculated since 2005 and routine sampling not conducted. Corrective measure will consist
6/7/2002	TWM Landfill	EASTERN	Emergency spillway not constructed according to permit (no violation letter for this, just mentioned in inspection report)	Permit being modified to match filed conditions - RESOLVED
5/20/2003	TWM Landfill	EASTERN	Blowing Litter	Cleaned up property and added fence.
5/20/2003	TWM Landfill	EASTERN	Unapproved discharge of liquid residue.	Discharge corrected
4/11/2005	TWM Landfill	EASTERN	V2: Unsatisfactory litter control. Litter observed around landfill and in pond.	Blowing litter item corrected immediately.
4/11/2005	TWM Landfill	EASTERN	V2: Unsatisfactory intermediate cover. Exposed waste was noted on sides of landfill.	Addressed exposed waste on slope with additional cover
5/8/2003	TWM Landfill	EASTERN	V2: Muddy access road and needds to be rocked to active face; stockpiled rock requested.	Roads corrected and followup inspection on 5/19/2003 and indicated satisfactory condition.
9/27/2002	TWM Landfill	EASTERN	NOV - Fugitive dust emissions from ash being received	Use of water truck initiated - RESOLVED
10/9/2002	TWM Landfill	EASTERN	NOV - Open burning (fire) on July 19, 2002; fire was preventable	operations procedures improved - RESOLVED
3/6/2003	TWM Landfill	EASTERN	Operational deficiencies noted during site inspection	Deficiencies corrected - RESOLVED
4/21/2003	Volunteer Regional Landfill	EASTERN	Leachate breakouts observed.	Corrected same day.
4/21/2003	Volunteer Regional Landfill	EASTERN	Litter not controlled.	Corrected same day.
8/14/2006	Volunteer Regional Landfill	EASTERN	Solid Waste Violation: Leachate entering stormwater management system (runoff and storm sed pond)	Sed pond water to WWTP and seds to active face; locking valves on leachate tanks; pipe couples welded; negotiate with WWTP on leachate volumes
8/14/2006	Volunteer Regional Landfill	EASTERN	Solid Waste Violation: Leachate impacted stormwater sediment pond discharge to Bear Creek.	Sed pond water to WWTP and seds to active face; locking valves on leachate tanks; pipe couples welded; negotiate with WWTP on leachate volumes
8/21/2006	Volunteer Regional Landfill	EASTERN	Water Quality Violation: Discharge of leachate to a water course.	Sed pond water to WWTP and seds to active face; locking valves on leachate tanks; pipe couples welded; negotiate with WWTP on l
4/3/2002	Walnut Landfill	EASTERN	NPDES pretreatment discharge limit violation (11/01 and 12/01) and insufficient daily cover on 2/14/02	Rain damaged cover repaired, alternate POTW being sought. RESOLVED
12/23/2004	Walnut Landfill	EASTERN	Exceeded copper concentrations in leachate discharged to municipality in month of August.	Response letter submitted, alternate disposal option being sought, improved testing strategy being initiated.

5/7/2003	Walnut Landfill	EASTERN	NPDES pretreatment discharge limit violation (January 2003)	Response letter submitted, alternate disposal option being sought, improved testing strategy being initiated.
9/7/2000	Wasco County Landfill	PNW	Failure to report and resample MW-7 as required by section 15 of Solid Waste Disposal Permit 53	Not a violation. MW-7 was not part of monitoring network. Well was resampled and subsequently added to the monitoring network.
8/3/2006	Waste Connections Inc. of Ok District 5013	CENTRAL	Failure to implement stormwater best management practices in accordance with stormwater plan.	Site has began implementing existing stormwater BMPs and evaluating new BMPs to address OK PWD's concerns.
8/3/2006	Waste Connections of OK, Inc. District 5013	CENTRAL	Failure to maintain/update stormwater pollution control plan	Stormwater plan was updated by 9/15/2006
4/26/2007	Wayne Sanitation Transfer Station	EASTERN	Failure to maintain stormwater sampling results on-site	All records were copied and made available at the site. All other items of concern also addressed by June 7, 2007
1/26/2009	WCI of Tennessee - Oak Ridge	SOUTHERN	Failure to maintain stormwater sampling data on site for years 2001 to 2006	
1/26/2009	WCI of Tennessee - Oak Ridge	SOUTHERN	Failure to maintain stormwater quarterly visual inspections on-site for years 2001 to 2006	
1/26/2009	WCI of Tennessee - Oak Ridge	SOUTHERN	Failure to maintain copy of TN Multi-Sector Stormwater Permit on-site	
1/26/2009	WCI of Tennessee - Oak Ridge	SOUTHERN	Failure to maintain Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan on-site	
7/17/2005	West Van Material Recovery Center	PNW	Exceeded MCLs for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids in water system.	Decreased chlorination level, frequent purging of water tank, connect to city water system in Q3.
6/17/2009	Western Placer Regional Landfill	WESTERN	Failure to control blowing litter off-site.	Immediately collected blown litter off-site and implemented a plan to prevent in future.
12/1/2008	Whaley Waste Systems	SOUTHERN	Failure to submit NPDES Stormwater General No. 1 Permit Renewal Application.	Renewal application for stormwater permit and fee submitted to Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources.
12/2/2004	Wichita Transfer Station	CENTRAL	NOV - Leachate exceeded limit for pH	WCI submitted written corrective plan and paid associated fines($100).
2/20/2001	Wilbur Transfer Station	PNW	Failure to operate a solid waste processing facility in accordance with the approved operational plan.	Request for modified operational plan submitted 4/30/01.
2/20/2001	Wilbur Transfer Station	PNW	Failure to control litter.	Staff will regularly pick up litter over entire site.
2/20/2001	Wilbur Transfer Station	PNW	Failure to control public access	Gate is locked when facility is unattended. Fence at front of facility repaired and recycling box placed on the outside of the fence.
2/20/2001	Wilbur Transfer Station	PNW	Failure to take necessary measures to reduce trespassing.	Gate is locked when facility is unattended. Fence at front of facility repaired and recycling box placed on the outside of the fence.
2/20/2001	Wilbur Transfer Station	PNW	Failure to maintain site supervision and current instructions on signs.	Phone number on the sign at the gate will be changed. Gate is locked when facility is unattended. Fence at front of facility repaired and recycling box placed on the outside of the fence.
2/20/2001	Wilbur Transfer Station	PNW	Failure to limit public access to operating hours.	Gate is locked when facility is unattended. Fence at front of facility repaired and recycling box placed on the outside of the fence.
2/20/2001	Wilbur Transfer Station	PNW	Operating procedures were not clearly posted at the entrance.	Additional sign posted to further identify prohibited wastes. Phone number on sign changed.
2/20/2001	Wilbur Transfer Station	PNW	Failure to maintain records documenting that all staff had been adequately trained.	Operational plan modified to indicate only trained personnel will perform random load inspections.
2/20/2001	Wilbur Transfer Station	PNW	Failure to demonstrate compliance with Special Condition 2 of the permit.	Wilbur City utility dept was contacted 3/9/01 to confirm that floor drain and sanitary sewer are indeed connected to the city's sanitary sewer system.
2/20/2001	Wilbur Transfer Station	PNW	Accumulating junk in the form of dumpsters at the site.	All non repairable dumpsters removed by 4/15/01.
2/20/2001	Wilbur Transfer Station	PNW	Failure to get approval of the director for transfer of solid waste permit.	Solid Waste Permit was not transferred. Will be updated to remove Howard Proctor and Wauneta Peterson from application form.
8/29/2001	Woodstock Transfer Station	EASTERN	NPDES-unpermitted discharge of contaminated stormwater	Connected to sanitary sewer. RESOLVED
2/8/2002	Woodstock Transfer Station	EASTERN	NPDES-unpermitted discharge continued (no violation letter for this, just mentioned in inspection report)	Submitted NOI, entered consent order. RESOLVED
10/1/2002	Woodstock Transfer Station	EASTERN	Draft consent order for use waste outside bldg, waste being stored overnight in trailers, lack of vector control	Response letter submitted following meeting w/EPD - RESOLVED
10/10/2003	Woodstock Transfer Station	EASTERN	Blowing litter, availability of backup equipment questioned, maintenance of erosion and sedimentation controls	Blowing litter picked up, erosion and sed controls fixed, response letter sent - RESOLVED
3/30/2004	Woodstock Transfer Station	EASTERN	Wash water from cans discharged to storm water, maintenance of E&S controls, lack of written procedure for vector control and storage of waste in trailers	E&S controls fixed, location for washing cans changed, plans written - RESOLVED

3/8/2005	Yolo Central Landfill	WESTERN	Failure to cover waste with a minimum of 6 inches of compacted earthen material at the end of each operating day	Site operator immediately made sure enough earthen material was available to completely cover active face at the end of the day.
3/8/2005	Yolo Central Landfill	WESTERN	Failure to properly spread and compact waste. Compactor down for repair and spreading and compacting being accomplished with dozer.	Site operator attempted to spread and compact waste as well as possible without compactor. Compactor repair rushed.

CONSENT ORDER AGREEMENTS

SITE	DATE	DESCRIPTION
Red Carpet Landfill	12/31/99	Waste Connections, Inc. executed an Amended Consent Order and Agreement with Oklahoma DEQ in December 1999. The acts which precipitated the CO&A were those of the prior owner. Red Carpet is currently in compliance with the Consent Order and Agreement. No penalty.
	11/21/02	Oklahoma DEQ issued an order with penalties of $220,000 for disposal of Kansas trash in Red Carpet Landfill without an approved out-of-state disposal plan. An amended order was issued with penalties totaling $2,160,000. Waste Connections has cooperated with the Oklahoma DEQ to resolve their issues and is appealing the order and penalties to Oklahoma district courts.
	4/11/03	Settled litigation by paying $160,000 administration fee and terminated litigation against state.
G&P Development, Inc.	7/1/99	Waste Connections, Inc. executed a Consent Order and Agreement with Nebraska DEQ in order to resolve issues relating to closure of unlined portions of the landfill. The consent order was precipitated by acts of the prior owner that are now resolved. Penalties of $65,000 were paid by prior owner.
Meadow Branch Landfill, Inc.	2/15/02	Tennessee Department of Environment Conservation issued an order with penalties for filling over permitted elevations at Meadow Branch Landfill, located near Athens, TN. The overfilling and initial orders predate Waste Connections, Inc.'s ownership. The order stipulates penalties of $20,000 to be paid by WCI's predecessor, Environmental Trust Co. of Tennessee.
Woodstock Transfer Station	6/14/02	The Georgia Environmental Protection Division issued a consent order for violation of the Clean Water Act. Specifically, the discharge of leachate from the Woodstock Transfer Station to a stream. Transgression occurred prior to WCI's acquisition of the transfer station. WCI has connected the site to public sewer. Penalty of $6,700 to be paid by prior owner.

CONSENT ORDER AGREEMENTS

Finney County Landfill, Inc.	7/3/02	Kansas Department of Health and Environment-Air Quality Division determined that WCI's predecessor, BFI of North America, failed to properly report the potential volume of Finney County, AKA Western Plains Regional, Landfill in Garden City, Kansas and subsequently failed to file a Title V Air Quality Permit in a timely manner. WCI has both recalculated the volumes and filed a Title V Permit Application in 2001. KDHE is requiring a penalty of $2,500 for the aforementioned transgressions.
Jordan Road Transfer Station	8/13/02	The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment issued a compliance order no. 02-09-13-01, for failure to control dust, odors and vectors at the transfer station. No penalties.
Denver Regional Landfill	3/1/02	The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment issued a compliance order for operating a pollution control device (flare) without a permit and failing to maintain records prior to WCI having control of the landfill gas collection operation. Penalty $4,000
	12/1/02	The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment issued a consent decree for operating the flare outside its permitted temperature range and having positive pressure on gas wells.
	6/1/03	Denver Regional paid $24,000 in fines to settle matter.
Glasgow Transfer Station	12/5/02	Notice of violation issued for surface water discharge without a permit at an open air transfer facility owned by the city of Glagow. Penalty $8000.
Southern Disposal Inc.	4/6/04	Order and Assessment issued to WCI of Tennessee by TDEC on 2/27/04 to immediately implement adequate litter control.
EL Paso Disposal,Inc	9/20/04	Order issued on 9/20/04 to hauling company for hauling small quantities of medical waste and unregistered special waste by New Mexico Environmental Department. Settlement included $11,500 penalty and public education program.
G&P Development, Inc.	6/1/04	Compliance Order issued by Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality for discharge of leachate,inadequate cover and several record keeping issues.Company has agreed to 1 year compliance period with no penalty.
Nebrsaka City Transfer	9/15/04	Compliance Order issued by Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality for litter and several record keeping issues. Penalty assessed to date $34,000. WCI paid penalty.

Fulcrum BIOENERGY

NEWS RELEASE

FULCRUM BIOENERGY ANNOUNCES NEXT GENERATION ETHANOL BREAKTHROUGH

Opens the Door to the Large-Scale Production of Ethanol Derived from Garbage

Fulcrum's Process Integrates New, Innovative Technologies with Existing Systems in Novel Ways with Significant Results

PLEASANTON, Calif., September 1, 2009 – Fulcrum BioEnergy, Inc., a leader in the next generation of advanced biofuels, announced today that it has successfully demonstrated the ability to economically produce renewable ethanol. This milestone – achieved at the company's TurningPoint Ethanol Demonstration Plant – confirms the second of the two new technologies that Fulcrum will use for the large-scale production of transportation fuel from garbage that would otherwise be landfilled.

"The operating results from our TurningPoint Ethanol Plant represent a watershed event for Fulcrum and this new industry. It opens the door to our large development program that will reduce our country's dependence on foreign oil, lower greenhouse gas emissions and create new green jobs," stated E. James Macias, Fulcrum President and CEO. "By demonstrating first the clean and efficient conversion of garbage to syngas, and now syngas to ethanol, we have demonstrated that the technology is ready for deployment at our first large-scale project, the Sierra BioFuels Plant."

The Sierra BioFuels Plant, located approximately 20 miles east of Reno, Nevada in Storey County, is scheduled to begin operations in 2011 and will be one of the nation's first large-scale waste-to-ethanol facilities. The project will convert 90,000 tons of post-recycled municipal solid waste (MSW) – the amount of trash produced by a city with a population of 165,000 – into 10.5 million gallons of ethanol per year. With long-term feedstock contracts in place, Fulcrum expects its cost of production to be less than $1 a gallon, significantly below that of today's conventional ethanol production.

With the ability to produce 120 gallons of ethanol from each ton of MSW, Fulcrum's initial projects across the U.S. will have the capacity to produce one billion gallons of ethanol annually. "This is just the type of program that President Obama, Congress and the Department of Energy are calling for to achieve the Nation's renewable fuel targets," added Macias.

-- more --

The TurningPoint Ethanol Demonstration Plant is demonstrating Fulcrum's innovative alcohol synthesis process, which catalytically converts synthesis gas into fuel grade ethanol. The facility incorporates a full-scale reactor tube and process – identical to the tubes that will be utilized in Fulcrum's large-scale plants. The results were generated during hundreds of hours of testing and confirm the results previously achieved in two years of pilot plant testing.

Fulcrum will continue to operate the TurningPoint facility to enhance yields even higher than currently demonstrated. "The production results to date are truly historic and there is so much more that we can and will do," stated Stephen H. Lucas, Fulcrum's Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer. "We've just begun to optimize the process."

Fulcrum's process will create a much needed low-cost, reliable and environmentally clean renewable transportation fuel lowering our Nation's dependence on foreign oil, reducing the need for landfills and stimulating economic growth with a new industry of green jobs. By utilizing MSW as its feedstock, Fulcrum will produce a biofuel that reduces greenhouse gas emissions by more than 75% on a lifecycle basis without causing any indirect land-use impacts or straining our Nation's food supply.

In a two-step thermochemical process, Fulcrum's plants will convert MSW to ethanol utilizing new and innovative technology. In the first step, organic materials recovered from MSW are gasified in a plasma enhanced gasifier – a highly efficient method for converting organic materials to synthesis gas. This synthesis gas is then converted to ethanol using a licensed proprietary catalytic technology jointly developed and owned by Nipawin Biomass Ethanol New Generation Co-operative Ltd. and Saskatchewan Research Council.

Based in Pleasanton, California, Fulcrum BioEnergy is emerging as a leader in the development of next-generation cellulosic ethanol production in the United States. The privately-held company focuses on developing, owning and operating efficient, environmentally responsible facilities that convert MSW and other waste products to a much needed low-cost, reliable and environmentally clean renewable transportation fuel. Fulcrum BioEnergy is on track to become one of the first companies to commercially produce cellulosic ethanol from MSW, creating a reliable domestic source of renewable fuel, reducing the nation's dependence on foreign oil, lowering greenhouse gas emissions and relieving the pressure on existing and future landfills. Led by a management team with decades of experience in the energy, chemical and waste industries, Fulcrum BioEnergy combines access to long-term, fixed-price solid waste feedstock, with the best technology and capital necessary to become a leading national producer of renewable transportation fuels. For more information, please visit www.fulcrum-bioenergy.com.

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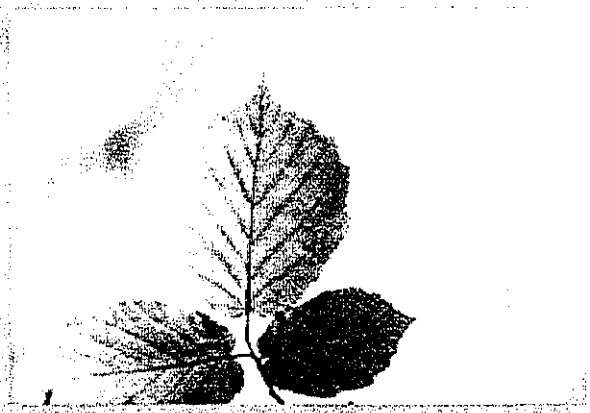


Fulcrum BioEnergy, Inc.

Company Overview
March 2010

FULCRUM'S FOCUSED [illegible]

SECURE FEEDSTOCK	• Long-Term Feedstock Supply With Fixed Economics • Eliminates Feedstock Cost Volatility • Increases Operating Cash Flow
PROVEN TECHNOLOGY	• Innovative, Clean and Efficient Gasification and Proprietary Alcohol Synthesis Process • Successful Demonstration Unit Testing • Technology Ready for Commercial Deployment
EXECUTING ON FOCUSED PROGRAM	• Experienced Management Team • Ready to Begin Construction on First Project • Huge Development Pipeline – One Billion Gallons of Annual Ethanol Capacity

Fulcrum™ BIOENERGY

EXPERIENCED MANAGEMENT TEAM

E. James Macias
President and Chief Executive Officer

- More Than 30 Years of Experience in Energy, Notably at PG&E and Calpine
- Played a Prominent Role in the Successful Development & Construction of 20,000 MW of Power Generating Capacity

Eric N. Pryor
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

- More Than 20 Years of Progressive Financial Management Experience
- Directed and Participated in Various Debt and Equity Financings Totaling Over $20 Billion

Theodore M. Kniesche
Vice President of Business Development

- Renewable Energy Experience at US Renewables Group
- Large Corporate Financing Experience at Bear Stearns & Co. Inc.

Lewis Lee Rich
Vice President of Engineering, Construction and Operations

- Over 30 Years of Extensive Experience in Both Chemical and Energy-Related Industries
- Significant Plant Operations Experience at Black & Veatch and KBR

Stephen H. Lucas
Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer

- More Than 38 Years of Experience in the International Engineering and Construction Industry
- Worked on Some of the Most Prestigious and Technically Challenging Projects in 33 Countries

Richard D. Barraza
Vice President of Administration

- More Than 20 Years of Experience at Calpine in Numerous Executive Management Positions, Including Corporate Business Management, Corporate Communications, Investor Relations, Accounting and Finance

Michael A. Koep
Director of Business Development

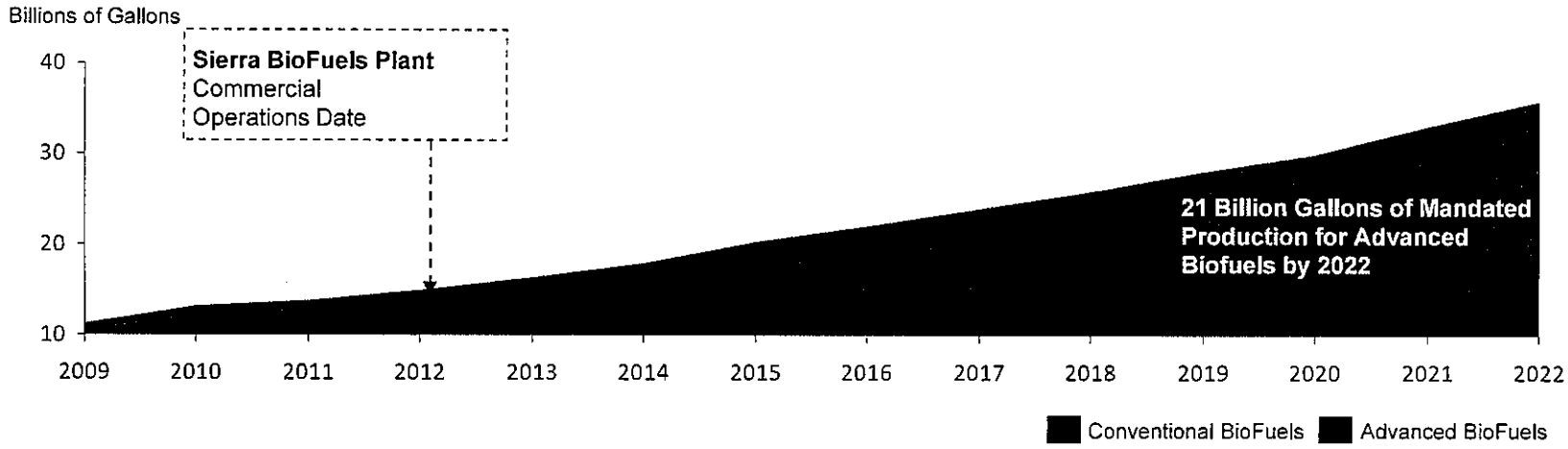
- Over 25 Years of Waste Management Experience
- Knowledgeable Developer, Owner and Operator of Waste Companies

Robert J. Latham
Project Director

- 30 years of project management experience with complex chemical production facilities
- Experience with commercialization of new, innovative technologies

Fulcrum BIOENERGY

Legislated Volume of Advanced Biofuels Through 2022



Factors Promoting Advanced Biofuels Growth

- ✓ Supportive Legislation
- ✓ Growing Need for Alternative Fuels
- ✓ Environmental and Social Benefits
- ✓ No Food Supply Impact Controversy
- ✓ Lower Cost Ethanol Production

Fulcrum's Differentiating Characteristics

- ✓ Proprietary, Proven, and Shovel Ready Technology
- ✓ Long term Feedstock Supply Arrangements
- ✓ Disruptive Project Economics
- ✓ Significant First Mover Advantage

Fulcrum BIOENERGY

UNIQUE HIGH-YIELD PROCESS
Converts syngas directly to ethanol
Design results in high yield by eliminating the common byproducts of ethanol production

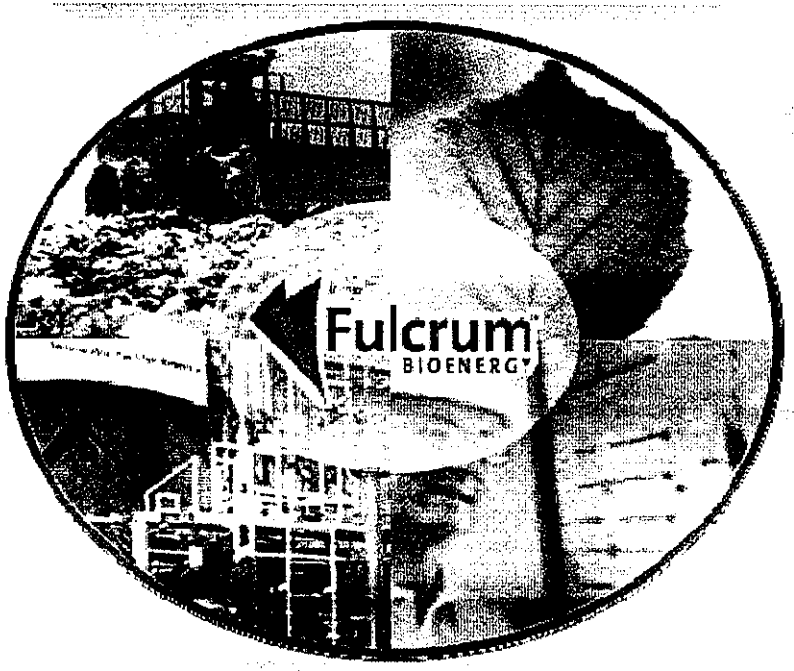
PROVEN
Successfully deployed and independently verified

PATENT PENDING
On proprietary technology
Licenses in-hand for commercialized systems

SCALABLE
Modular design de-risks scale-up
Verified by IE

FLEXIBLE
Capable of producing ethanol, butanol, methanol, electricity

DEPLOYABLE
Sierra Plant is shovel-ready with construction expected in 2H'10

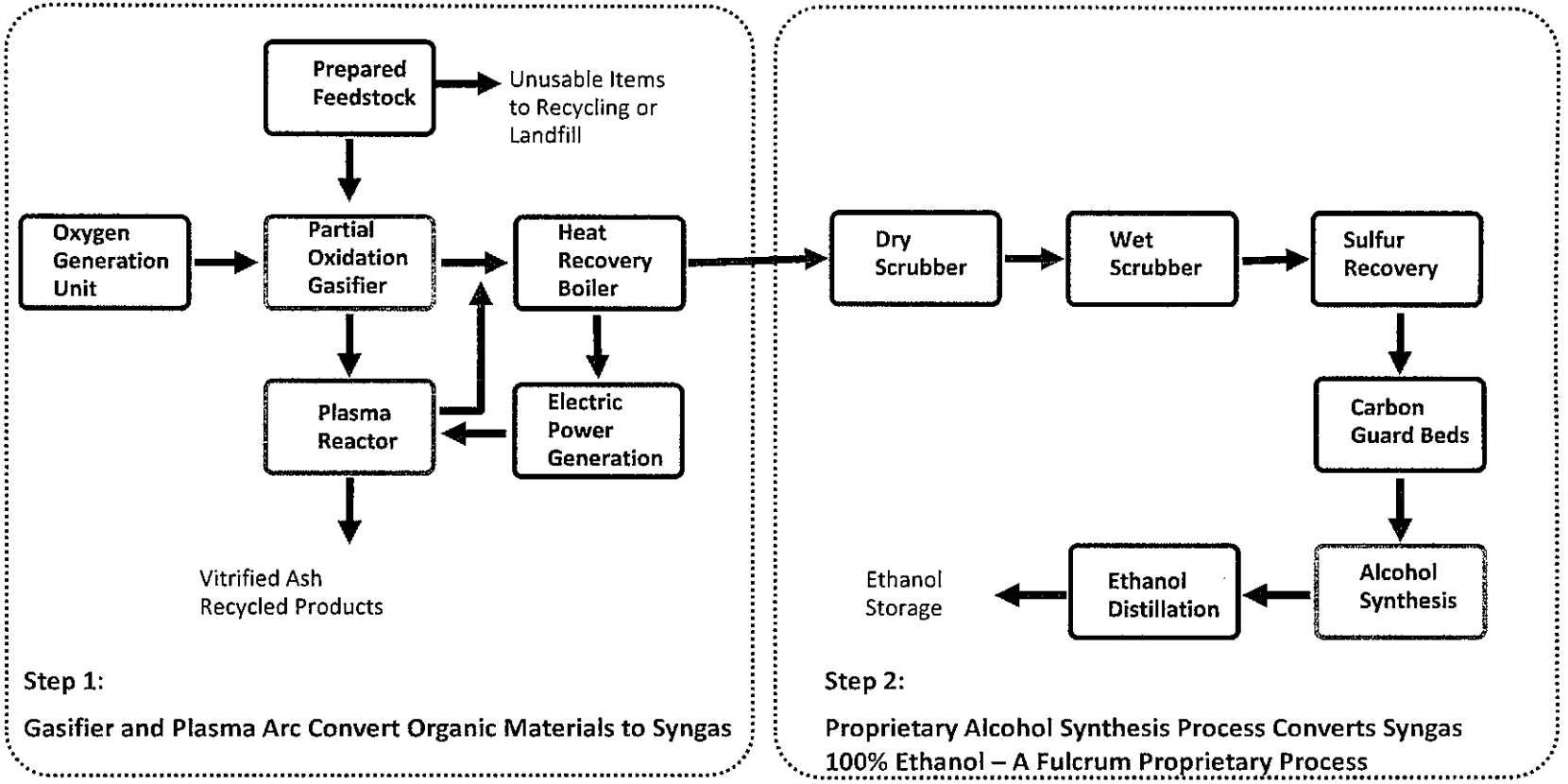


Fulcrum BIOENERGY

- Two Step Thermochemical Process – An Innovative, Clean, Efficient and Proven Process to Convert MSW to Cellulosic Ethanol
  - Step 1: Gasifier and Plasma Arc Convert Organic Materials to Syngas
  - Step 2: Proprietary Alcohol Synthesis Process Converts Syngas to 100% Ethanol – A Process Only Possessed by Fulcrum
- Enhanced Energy Balance
- Completed Front-End Engineering Design
- Ready to Begin Engineering, Procurement and Construction Activities
- Fulcrum's Process Reduces Greenhouse Gas Emissions by More Than 75% Compared to Traditional Gasoline Production

Fulcrum BIOENERGY

However, Fulcrum's Proprietary Technologies Impact Critical Stages of the Process and Thus Positively Alter Product Quality and Project Economics in a Significant Manner



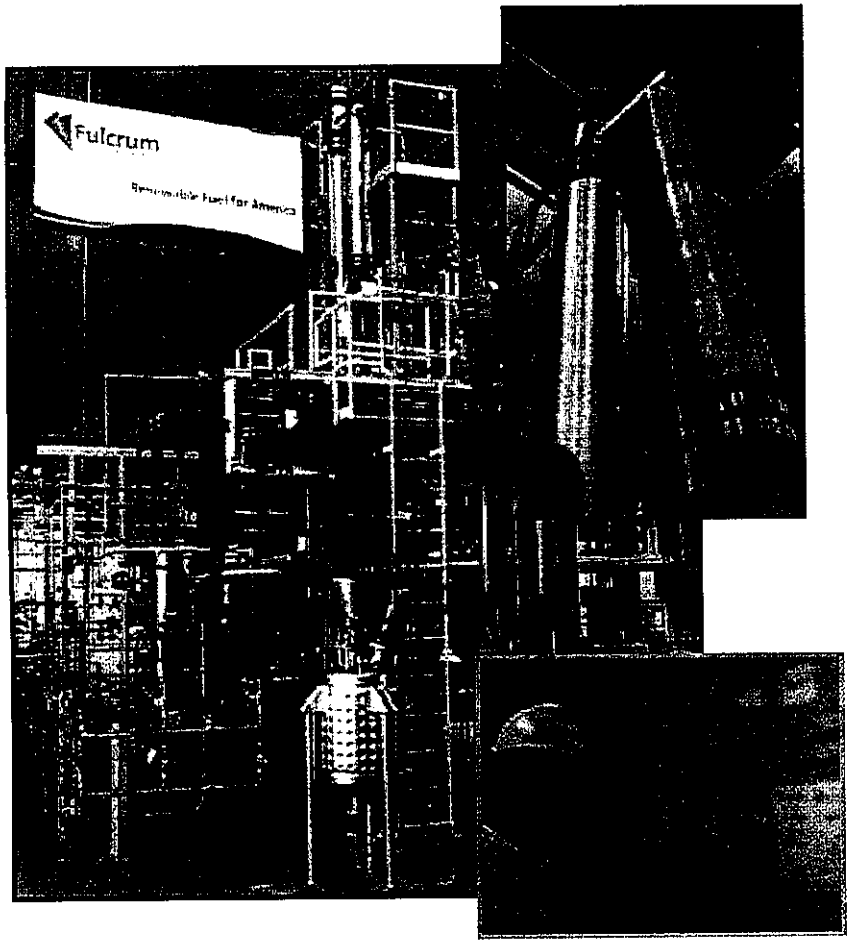
■ Widely-Used Commercial Systems ▩ Proven Fulcrum Technologies Ready for Commercialization

Fulcrum BIOENERGY

Gasification Demonstration Unit

- Gasifier 1/5 Scale Unit
- Gasifier Successfully Operated in Tandem with Plasma Enhanced Melter
- Results Confirmed Expectations for the Conversion of Carbon to Carbon Monoxide
- Plasma Enhanced Melter Operating at Commercial Scale

Fulcrum BIOENERGY



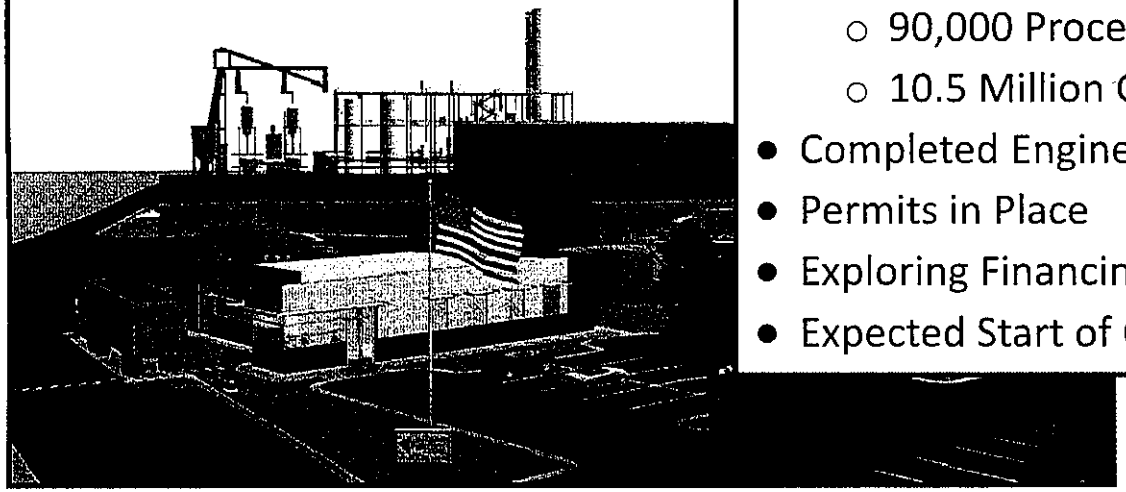
TurningPoint Ethanol Demonstration Plant – Durham, North Carolina

- Full Scale Reactor Tube
- Utilizing Similar Alcohol Synthesis Process as Commercial Plants
- Independent Engineer Review Completed, Validating Experimental Data and Confirming Commercial Scale Yields of 120 Gallons Per Ton of Feedstock

Fulcrum BIOENERGY

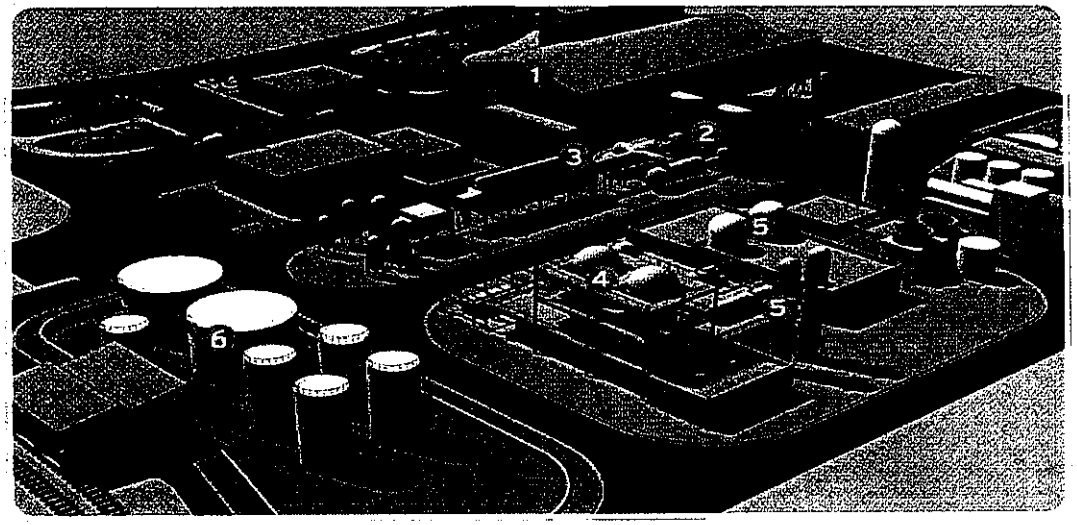
Sierra BioFuels Plant

Storey County, NV



- Excellent Location
  - Tahoe-Reno Industrial Center – 20 Miles East of Reno, NV
  - Close to Waste Stream and Ethanol Blending Facilities
- Lowest Cost Producer
- Capacity
  - 90,000 Processed Tons of MSW Per Year
  - 10.5 Million Gallons of Ethanol Per Year
- Completed Engineering Design Work, EPC Ready
- Permits in Place
- Exploring Financing Alternatives
- Expected Start of Construction 2010

Fulcrum BIOENERGY



1. Feedstock Preparation
   Municipal solid waste is received from large transport trailers and moved to conveying equipment for transport to gasifiers.

2. Gasification
   Feedstock enters a gasifier, where it is converted to a synthesis gas or syngas. The resulting syngas consists mainly of hydrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

3. Heat Recovery Steam Generator
   Heat released in the gasification process is recovered and converted to steam for use in the plant.

4. Alcohol Synthesis Reactors
   The syngas enters our proprietary alcohol-synthesis process, where it passes through a catalyst that converts the syngas to ethanol.

5. Alcohol Separation
   Separates and purifies ethanol.

6. Ethanol
   Clean, renewable ethanol fuel which started out as household trash is now ready for sale to local blenders to be added to the gasoline that fuels our cars and trucks.

Fulcrum BIOENERGY

SIERRA BIOFUELS & BENEFITS FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Fulcrum can Bring a New Industry of Green Jobs and Economic Growth to Greensboro, North Carolina

- 490 Contract and Full-Time Staff During 18 Months of Construction
- 53 Full-Time Staff Personnel Once Project is Operating
- $120 Million in Capital Investment
- 10.5 Million Gallons of Fuel-Grade Ethanol for Blending in Local Markets
- More than 15 MW of Portfolio Credits from Renewable Energy Self-Generated Entirely for Station Use

Fulcrum BIOENERGY

PROFOUND SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

- Mitigates Dependence on Foreign Oil
- Creates an Excellent Source of Domestic Renewable Fuels
- Provides a Solution to the "Food vs. Fuel" Concerns
- Reduces Greenhouse Gas Emissions by More Than 75%
  - Lowers Methane Gas Emissions From Landfills
  - Reduces Carbon Emissions From Fuel Products
  - Very Low Emissions Profile From Fulcrum's Facilities
- Mitigates Need for New Landfills and Greatly Extends Life of Existing Landfills
- Creates a New Generation of Green Jobs

Fulcrum's Ethanol Process Will Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions by More Than 75% Compared to Traditional Gasoline Production

Fulcrum BIOENERGY

OVERVIEW OF FULCRUM BIOENERGY, INC.

Fulcrum has assembled an experienced and proven project team with decades of experience to operate its first large-scale project to ensure a safe and successful start-up followed by long-term stable operations.

Fulcrum BioEnergy, Inc. ("***Fulcrum***") is leading the next generation of clean, sustainable alternative transportation fuels and renewable "biomass" energy. Fulcrum is focused on developing, constructing, owning and operating environmentally responsible facilities that convert post-sorted municipal solid waste ("***MSW***") into cellulosic ethanol and renewable energy reducing the Nation's dependence on foreign oil, reducing greenhouse gas ("***GHG***") emissions and relieving the pressure on existing and future landfills.

Company Profile

Fulcrum is a privately held company focused solely on developing a clean, low-cost and sustainable source of domestic transportation fuel using MSW. Fulcrum is privately held and financed by US Renewables Group, LLC ("***USRG***") and Rustic Canyon Partners ("***Rustic Canyon***"). USRG manages a portfolio of renewable power and clean fuel assets.

During the past two years, Fulcrum and USRG have worked closely with outside engineering firms to evaluate numerous technologies for processing various waste streams into ethanol. Fulcrum has since secured licenses with three different technology providers, giving Fulcrum the ability to deploy the right best-in-class technology based on the feedstock, size of plant and desired transportation fuel.

Project Sierra Highlights

- **Project Sierra will convert MSW feedstock into cellulosic ethanol and renewable energy**
- **Helps to create a new industry of green jobs and economic growth**
- **No impact on food cost or availability**
- **Fulcrum process reduces Greenhouse gas emissions by 75%**
- **50% lower cost of production compared to conventional, agricultural-based ethanol**

Fulcrum has successfully evaluated, designed and engineered its innovative technology in preparation for the construction of the Sierra BioFuels plant ("***Project Sierra***"). Fulcrum retained a subsidiary of KBR, Inc. ("***KBR***") to prepare a preliminary Front End Engineering and Design ("***pre-FEED***") feasibility evaluation of the basic design parameters of the technologies. Fulcrum then engaged Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. ("***Jacobs Engineering***") to prepare a detailed FEED package, including all of the design parameters and requirements so the engineering and procurement contractor can prepare detailed designs enabling procurement of equipment and construction to begin. By using two world-class engineering firms, Fulcrum evaluated, designed and integrated its new, innovative technologies with commercially available components that make up the balance of plant design critical for a successful project.

In July 2008, Fulcrum announced plans to construct its first large scale plant designed to convert MSW to cellulosic ethanol; Project Sierra. Project Sierra will be constructed, owned and operated by Fulcrum's subsidiary, Fulcrum Sierra BioFuels, LLC ("***Sierra BioFuels***"). Project Sierra will be located in the Tahoe-Reno Industrial Center, approximately 20 miles east of Reno, Nevada. It is designed with the ultimate objective of converting approximately 90,000 tons of feedstock per year into over 10.5 million gallons of cellulosic ethanol.

Project Sierra will demonstrate the commercial viability of converting MSW into cellulosic ethanol. As part of its technical package, Fulcrum has licensed synthesis gas gasification technology (the "***IET Technology***"), from InEnTec LLC ("***IET***"), a leading designer of gasification and plasma arc

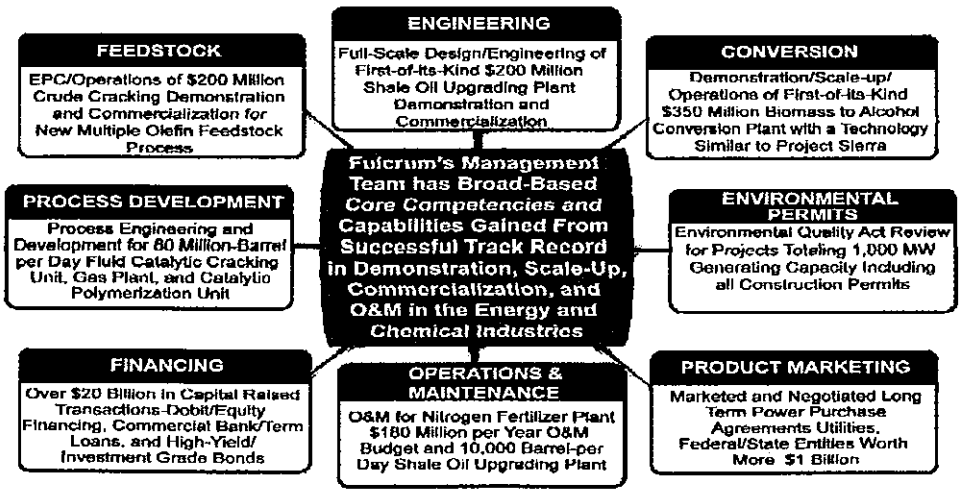
technology. The IET Technology couples a conventional down-draft partial oxidation gasifier with a proprietary Plasma Enhanced Melter™ ("***PEM™***") system. This technology has operated successfully at the process demonstration unit ("***PDU***") level for nearly a year. Fulcrum will then utilize commercial systems to condition the synthesis gas and prepare it for either self generation of electricity or conversion into cellulosic ethanol in the an innovative alcohol synthesis loop process, which incorporates a catalyst licensed from Nipawin Biomass Ethanol New Generation Co-operative Ltd ("***Nipawin***") and the Saskatchewan Research Council ("***SRC***") (the "***Nipawin/SRC Technology***"). The Nipawin/SRC Technology, which is also proven with over two and a half years of pilot and bench-scale testing, when integrated with Fulcrum's alcohol synthesis loop process will convert one ton of feedstock into more than 120 gallons of cellulosic ethanol.

Experience

Fulcrum's management is comprised of experienced and accomplished individuals who have put together a well thought-out plan for constructing, operating and monitoring Project Sierra. The management team has significant experience in successfully developing, engineering, constructing and financing large portfolios of energy projects across the U.S. and around the world, including first-of-its-kind projects. For example, one of the management team, Stephen Lucas, performed project engineering work – from pilot data to operations – for a first-of-its-kind $350 million furfural alcohol plant, which used acid hydrolysis to convert biomass to furfural and then furfural to alcohol. See **Pilot Plant and Demonstration Plant Experience – Gasification** for Fulcrum's experience regarding gasification technology. **Figure 1** highlights the Fulcrum and Project Sierra team's core competencies, demonstrating their solid expertise and capability to design, engineer, construct, finance, own and operate its first commercial scale project for the conversion of MSW into cellulosic ethanol and renewable energy on schedule and within budget. The team also has decades of experience in both existing and first-of-its-kind technology and processes in the energy, chemical, oil and gas and waste industries.

Figure 1. Fulcrum and Sierra BioFuels' Capabilities and Experience

The Fulcrum management team possesses extensive management, finance, engineering and technical expertise to be able to implement waste-to-fuels projects effectively



Additionally, the management team holds an extensive understanding of the market dynamics driving the energy business based on years of development experience and a strong track record of originating project development opportunities. Several members of the management team were involved in directing one of the largest development and construction programs ever undertaken in the power industry during their careers at Calpine Corporation ("***Calpine***") which consisted of more than 20,000 MW of new, state-of-the-art natural gas-fired power plants throughout the U.S.

TECHNOLOGY DESCRIPTION

By utilizing a feedstock that is destined for a landfill, Fulcrum will be creating a reliable domestic source of renewable transportation fuel that will help to alleviate the Nation's dependence on foreign oil and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

After thoroughly evaluating more than 100 new technologies and processes, Fulcrum is ready to begin construction on a first-of-its-kind facility to convert MSW to cellulosic ethanol. To date, Fulcrum has spent significant capital on the development, testing and engineering of a new and innovative waste-to-fuels process. The Fulcrum Process includes two new technologies, a number of novel applications of commercially available technologies and traditional applications of commercial technologies. Taken as a whole, Fulcrum's process provides a unique, clean, sustainable, and economically attractive solution for converting cellulosic waste materials into cellulosic ethanol for use as a transportation fuel. **Table 1** summarizes the new technology as well as the novel applications of commercial processes.

Table 1. Fulcrum Technology Highlights

The Fulcrum Process will utilize new and innovative technologies to commercialize the production of cellulosic ethanol from MSW

Technology	Features and Benefits
Deploying New Technologies	Project Sierra will deploy the following two new, innovative technologies that, when combined with existing commercial systems, will convert MSW to cellulosic ethanol: ▪ A down-draft partial oxidation gasifier in combination with a plasma arc or PEM™ system, and ▪ An alcohol synthesis loop process
New Technology – Down-Draft Partial Oxidation Gasifier and PEM™	Fulcrum has licensed the IET Technology (gasifier and PEM™ system) from IET. The IET Technology will efficiently and economically convert MSW to a syngas, which consists primarily of H_2, CO, and CO_2 ▪ IET has conducted extensive pilot plant testing of the gasifier ▪ The PEM™ has been deployed commercially ▪ IET has combined the gasifier and PEM™ system in a PDU
New Technology – Alcohol Synthesis Process	Fulcrum has licensed the Nipawin/SRC Technology from Nipawin and SRC and together with Nipawin and SRC has developed a process that will allow Project Sierra to convert the syngas to cellulosic ethanol at a rate of 120 gallons of ethanol for every post-recycled ton of MSW ▪ Nipawin and SRC have tested the technology with a pilot plant, and ▪ Fulcrum has constructed and continues to test its ethanol PDU designed to enhance the alcohol synthesis loop process
Enhancing New Gasification Technology	Fulcrum is looking to enhance the gasification process with a commercial demonstration unit with a higher pressure gasifier ▪ Fulcrum is currently in the process of engineering and designing the higher pressure gasifier that it expects will lower both capital and operating

Technology	Features and Benefits
	expenditures
Novel Applications of Commercial Technology	Fulcrum has worked diligently to find creative solutions to specific technical challenges by adapting commercial technologies in the Fulcrum Process.

Demonstration Plant Experience - Gasification

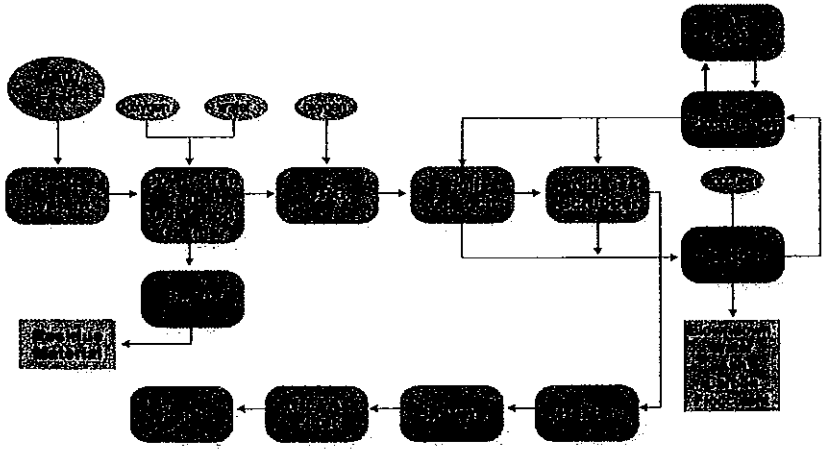
The PEM™ system has had a number of successful commercial deployments and has been gradually increased in size and capacity to its present stage of development–25 tons per day. IET has maintained an active PEM™ pilot plant facility at its Richland, WA facility for 15 years and has conducted hundreds of pilot runs using a wide variety of organic materials.

During 2007, IET added a down-draft partial oxidation gasifier to the pilot plant PEM™ system allowing them to characterize the technical and economic parameters for gasifying large quantities of MSW, wood, auto-shredder wastes and other organic materials. The results of the pilot operation were very successful and led to the present design concepts. The present down-draft partial oxidation gasifier and PEM™ combination was developed from those early tests.

At Fulcrum's request, IET designed and constructed the IET Technology PDU to further the development of the commercial gasifier and PEM™ combination. The relationship between the PEM™ system and the gasifier is shown in **Figure 2.**

Figure 2. Relationship Between IET Technology PDU Components

The combination of the down-draft partial oxidation gasifier, PEM™ and TRC provides a very efficient and effective method for producing synthesis gas from MSW



In the IET Technology PDU, sorted and shredded MSW, supplied by a local landfill, was used as feedstock. Large metal items, glass and other inorganic materials were removed.

The goal of the initial test was to confirm that the gasifier feed system, the gasifier and grate and the TRC could all function satisfactorily as a system using MSW as feedstock. Following more than 100 hours of preparatory operation, test measurements and sample results were taken and averaged over the eight-hour test period to evaluate the results.

Description – *Alcohol Synthesis Using a Proprietary Catalyst*

Pilot plant research on catalysts that can be used to convert syngas to alcohol, specifically ethanol, was performed by Nipawin and SRC. The objective of the Nipawin and SRC pilot program was to identify or develop a catalyst and process arrangement to convert synthetic gas containing predominantly CO and H_2 into ethanol.

The catalyst pilot plant work performed by Nipawin and SRC and was based on a single-pass reactor without recycle in which the feed gas was synthesized to simulate a combination make-up and recycle gas composition. In order to achieve complete conversion of the syngas to cellulosic ethanol, Project Sierra will be designed with the capability to recycle any unconverted syngas and methanol back to the alcohol synthesis reactor for conversion to ethanol.

The alcohol synthesis reactor operates isothermally. Through heat exchanges between the alcohol synthesis reactor effluent stream and gasifier effluent stream, the prepared make-up and recycled syngas stream is raised to reaction temperature of approximately 300°C, or 572°F, and over 1,500 psig. The heats of formation from the various reactions are released into water on the shell side of the reactor. The forced hot water system flashes to 800 psi steam in a steam drum. Additional heat is recovered from the reactor effluent. The reactor effluent goes through a turbo-expander, which drives the high-pressure compressor from the energy derived from reducing the pressure of the effluent stream to match the mid- pressure system. At reduced pressure, liquids are separated from the gas stream. Once the liquids are removed, this gas stream is recycled back to the mid-pressure system and combined with the make-up gas from the gasifiers. This combined gas stream is passed through the MDEA process to remove CO_2, re-compressed and returned back to the alcohol synthesis reactor as described above.

Demonstration Plant - *Alcohol Synthesis Loop Process*

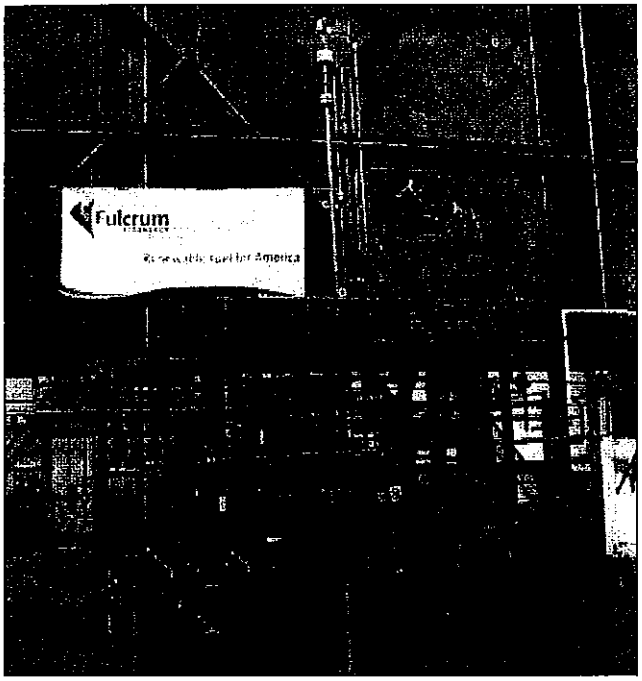
In the alcohol synthesis loop process, prepared syngas is catalytically converted into fuel-grade ethanol. Fulcrum contracted with Edwards, Inc. to fabricate and install a skid-mounted alcohol synthesis loop process, called the "Ethanol PDU," shown in **Figure 3**, which integrates the Nipawin/SRC catalyst technology. The Ethanol PDU was installed at Southern Research Institute's ("***SRI***") facility in Durham, North Carolina. The Ethanol PDU has the ability to operate with all of the necessary recycles, thereby providing insight into the performance of the Nipawin/SRC Technology in commercial service and optimizing design and costs. The Ethanol PDU was designed to replicate the operating conditions and design parameters of the full-scale commercial alcohol synthesis unit, allowing the project team to base Project Sierra's design on firm technical parameters.

The Ethanol PDU is a self-contained process, control, and power distribution system. The core of the Ethanol PDU is the reactor, which converts simulated synthesis gas into ethanol gas using the Nipawin/SRC Technology's catalyzed thermochemical conversion.

Fulcrum engineers designed the Ethanol PDU to accommodate Project Sierra's current process conditions and to provide a foundation for research and development into scalability of the process. The Ethanol PDU testing used various concentrations and compositions of synthesis gas as input, representing the range of syngases that can result from gasifying feedstocks from different geographic regions. This diversity of inputs allowed Fulcrum to optimize design, engineering, and production efficiencies.

Figure 3. Fulcrum's Ethanol PDU

Converting synthesis gas to ethanol using first-of-its-kind technology



The Ethanol PDU is designed to accommodate changes to the catalyst media. This is important to prove the utility of new versions of the Nipawin/SRC Technology, as well as to determine whether specific process conditions affect a catalyst's lifespan and productivity over time.

FULCRUM SIERRA BIOFUELS – PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Sierra is Characteristic of a Future Project Fulcrum Would Design, Build and Operate in the Greensboro, North Carolina Market.

Project Description

Utilizing new and existing technologies in an innovative, clean, and efficient process, Fulcrum is leading the next generation of clean, sustainable alternative transportation fuels with the development of its first commercial-scale project, Project Sierra, located approximated 20 miles east of Reno, Nevada. Fulcrum's projects will use state-of-the-art, non-combustion, thermochemical conversion technology to convert feedstock, comprised of the carbonaceous components of MSW derived from the residual materials remaining after any recycling or other diversion operations, into cellulosic ethanol. Fulcrum is developing a state of the art plant – Sierra BioFuels – that will convert nearly 90,000 tons of feedstock per year into 10.5 million gallons of cellulosic ethanol. A portion of Project Sierra includes a combine-cycle power generating facility (the "***Generation Facility***") that will be fueled using MSW-based synthesis gas to produce renewable energy for station use.

Project Sierra will be the first of a fully contracted fleet of larger projects that will create a reliable domestic source of renewable fuels from non-agricultural feedstock, alleviating the Nation's dependence on foreign oil, reducing GHG emissions and relieving the pressure on existing and future landfills.

Project Sierra Will Provide Economic, Environmental and Social Benefits

- **Feedstock**
  - **Organic component of MSW remaining after recycling**
  - **"Green" alternative to disposal of MSW**
- **Synthesis Gas Gasification Units**
  - **Gasifier is an efficient down-draft partial oxidation process**
  - **PEM™ system will vitrify residual material**
  - **Feedstock/ethanol does not have to be shipped from the Midwest for production or sale**
  - **MSW exists where ethanol demand is located**
- **Alcohol synthesis loop produces 100% cellulosic ethanol**
  - **Clean, renewable transportation fuel**
  - **Reduces GHG by more than 75%**
- **Self-generate nearly all electricity required through qualifying clean, efficient renewable energy**

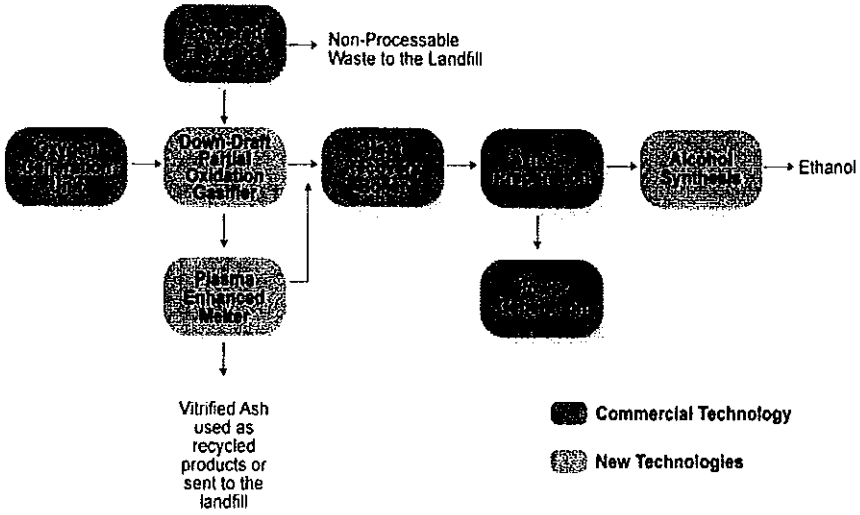
Process Description

Project Sierra will be configured with three synthesis gas generation units, each comprised of a gasifier, a patented PEM™ system, a thermal residence chamber ("***TRC***"), and a heat recovery steam generator ("***HRSG***"). The synthesis gas generation units are designed to maximize the conversion of feedstock to an intermediate product - synthesis gas.

As an overview, a brief summary of the process is described below. An overall plant block flow diagram of a typical facility is provided in **Figures 4 and 5.**

Figure 4. Process Overview

The Fulcrum Process integrates new technologies with existing commercial processes; when combined, the innovative process will produce cellulosic ethanol efficiently and economically

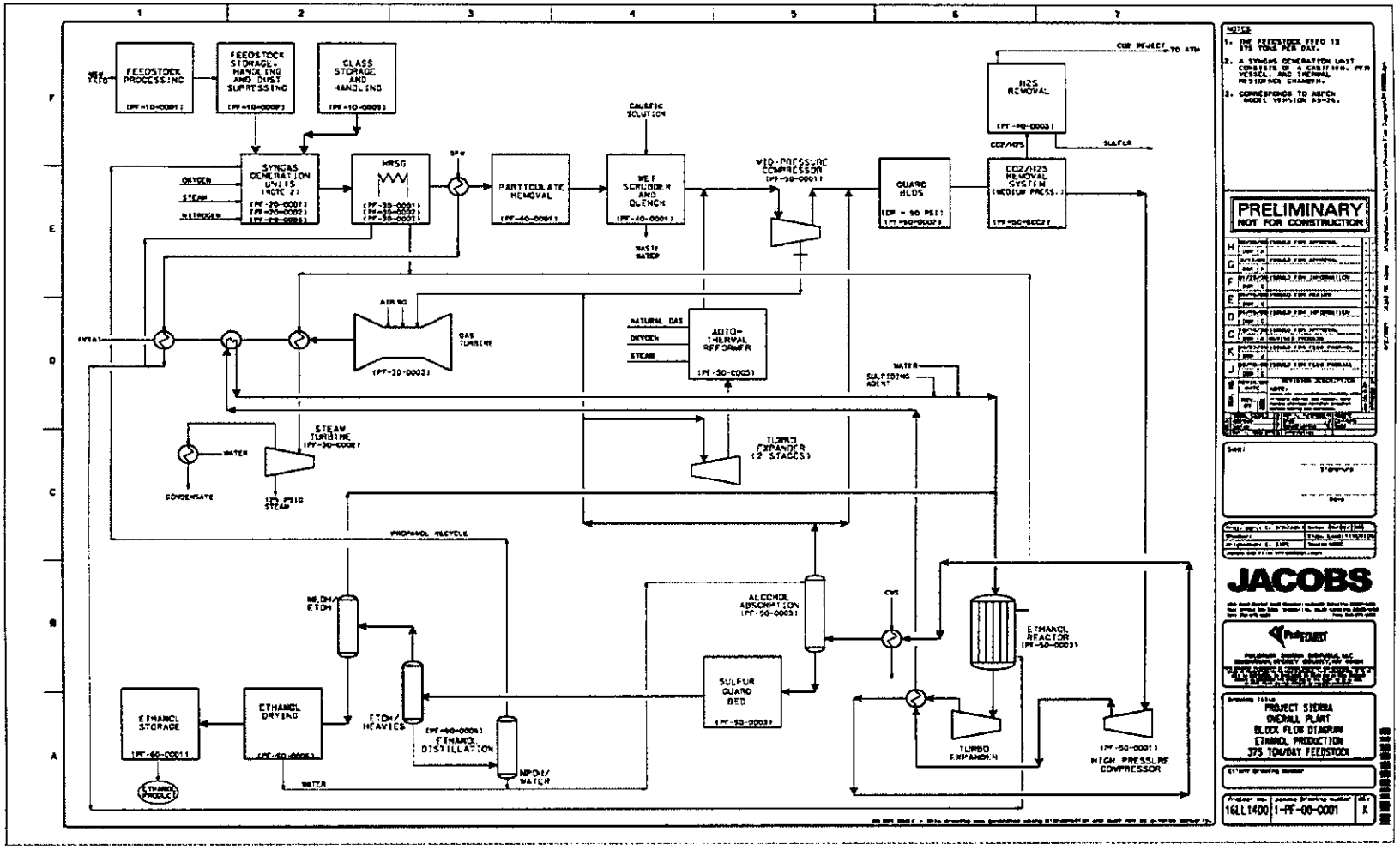


Feedstock

The feedstock will be comprised of the carbonaceous components of MSW derived from the residual materials remaining after any recycling activities. The feedstock will be delivered to the Site floor using transfer trailers or construction roll-off trailers. The feedstock will then be shredded to a reduced size, approximately four inches and smaller, in an enclosed materials processing building which can hold a few days of pre-processed feedstock. Sized feedstock is screened for ferrous and nonferrous metals using magnet separators and eddy currents, respectively, to remove those materials and recycle them with scrap metal companies. The feedstock is then stored at the site for up to four days in an enclosed feedstock storage building. Both the feedstock processing and storage buildings are equipped with mist odor environmental control equipment. Within the storage building the feedstock is moved to the feedstock handling system where it is fed into the gasification process. Approximately two-thirds of the synthesis gas will be converted into a final product, cellulosic ethanol, and the remainder used for self-generation of electricity in the combustion turbine combined-cycle generator.

Figure 5. Overall Plant Block Flow Diagram of a Typical Fulcrum Facility

The Fulcrum process will utilize innovative, clean, and efficient technologies to commercialize the production of cellulosic ethanol from MSW



Synthesis Gas Generation Units

Fulcrum's typical facility will be configured with three synthesis gas generation units, each comprised of a gasifier, a PEM™ system, a TRC, and a HRS. Fulcrum's facilities can be scaled up to meet the capacity of a given market, simply by adding more gasification modules to a facility. The synthesis gas gasification technology will be supplied by IET, which couples a down-draft partial oxidation gasifier with a proprietary PEM™ system.

Synthesis Gas Cleaning

The synthesis gas derived from the synthesis gas generation units is piped to the synthesis gas cleaning process to remove particulate and moisture, neutralized, filtered to remove trace contaminants, and compressed. The synthesis gas will be compressed to an intermediate pressure prior to removing sulfur utilizing an absorption process and then producing sulfur slurry that will be filtered. The resulting sulfur will either be sold or disposed of in accordance with all applicable regulations. Also at the intermediate compression stage, activated carbon guard beds will remove any remaining contaminants to protect the alcohol synthesis catalyst. The guard beds will be periodically removed and recycled by the bed provider. The synthesis gas will be compressed to a higher pressure prior to entering the alcohol synthesis loop to produce alcohol and the combined-cycle generation plant.

Ethanol Production

In Phase 2 when the alcohol synthesis loop process is commissioned, two thirds of the conditioned synthesis gas produced by Project Sierra will pass through a catalytic reactor for conversion to an ethanol product. Fulcrum has integrated into its alcohol synthesis loop the Nipawin/SRC Technology. Within the alcohol synthesis loop, excess CO_2 and other inert gases are removed to maintain the proper synthesis gas composition. The ethanol product is then cooled and condensed prior to entering the alcohol separation equipment to remove excess water and any alcohol co-products before being sent to above-ground storage tanks, located in a bermed area designed to provide secondary containment, to await shipment to market.

In the alcohol synthesis loop process, the reactors are set up as shell and tube reactors with the catalyst in the tubes. The syngas will flow through catalyst-filled tubes. To remove the heat of the reaction and maintain the reactors in an isothermal condition, water will be circulated on the shell side generating 800 psig steam. Most of the steam is comingled with the other steam flows within the plant. The combined steam flow is used to generate power in the Generating Facility's steam turbine. Some of this steam is used for process heating in the alcohol synthesis loop process. The alcohol synthesis reactor operates at high pressure. As an additional energy saving step, energy from the high pressure gas exiting the reactor is recovered in a turboexpander.

Combined-Cycle Generation

The Generating Facility is designed to power the waste-to-fuels facility and operate very efficiently -- it will capture the direct and indirect energy in the synthesis gas for conversion into renewable energy in a clean, efficient, and cost effective manner. Project Sierra's combined-cycle generation plant will typically consist of two combined-cycle trains, each comprised of a dual-fueled gas turbine and an unfired HRSG, with the steam from each HRSG commingled, combined with the steam from the synthesis gas generation unit HRSGs and ducted to one steam turbine. The gas turbine and steam turbine will each drive separate electric power generators to produce renewable energy for the facility.

TYPICAL SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Fulcrum selects project sites with close proximity to ethanol markets and feedstock; strong transportation infrastructure; availability of all utilities; and a business-friendly environment.

A typical Fulcrum facility consists of a 15-20 acre parcel (the "*Site*"). Fulcrum looks for sites with all necessary infrastructures in place including electrical distribution and transmission infrastructure, high-pressure natural gas supply, municipal water and sewer utilities, and convenient transportation logistics. **Table 2** presents the key advantages of and rationale for locating Project Sierra at the TRIC.

Table 2. Typical Fulcrum Site Characteristics

Fulcrum seeks sites that have all required infrastructure and utilities and proximity to feedstock supply and ethanol markets, which make it a highly attractive location for a project

Ideally Located in Close Proximity to Large Feedstock Supplies and Ethanol Markets	
Location Attribute	**Rationale**
Site location and zoning	15-20 acre site located in close proximity to a dedicated waste supply
Infrastructure and utilities	Electrical distribution and natural gas interconnections are at property boundary; water and sewer are installed and available Electrical transmission interconnection nearby with dedicated right-of-way
Site access	Easy access from Interstates or rail facilities
Water Supply	Raw water supply readily available, preferably from a wastewater treatment facility to minimize use of fresh water

A typical site plan is shown below in **Figure 6**.

Other Benefits of a Fulcrum Project

The commercialization of these technologies at Project Sierra will result in a low emissions process, converting a renewable feedstock into a clean source of domestic transportation fuel that will displace imported oil, increase energy security, and significantly reduce GHG emissions on a lifecycle basis relative to petroleum-refined gasoline. This will reduce air pollutants and the anthropogenic emissions of GHG, and improve U.S. energy security. Project Sierra provides a number of environmental and energy security benefits:

- Reduces 70,291 tons of GHG emissions (on a CO_2 equivalent basis) annually and will reduce approximately 1,405,820 tons of GHGs over the life of the project
- Avoids the release of methane gas, by diverting MSW from landfills, which has a global warming potential that is 21 times greater than CO_2, making it a significant contributor to GHG emissions
- Reduces GHG emissions on a lifecycle basis by more than 75% relative to petroleum-refined gasoline and by 44% relative to corn-ethanol
- Employs a rigorous series of gas cleanup steps that purify the synthesis gas stream and prepare it for catalytic conversion to alcohols. In these steps, the synthesis gas is purified, which prevents contaminants from being emitted into the atmosphere or poisoning the catalyst
- Project Sierra's cellulosic ethanol, when blended with gasoline, will contribute to improved air quality relative to petroleum-based gasoline – equivalent to removing more than 11,597 cars from the highway due to the Project's GHG reductions

Figure 6. Typical Fulcrum Site Plan

Electrical distribution and natural gas interconnections are at the property boundary; water and sewer are installed and available

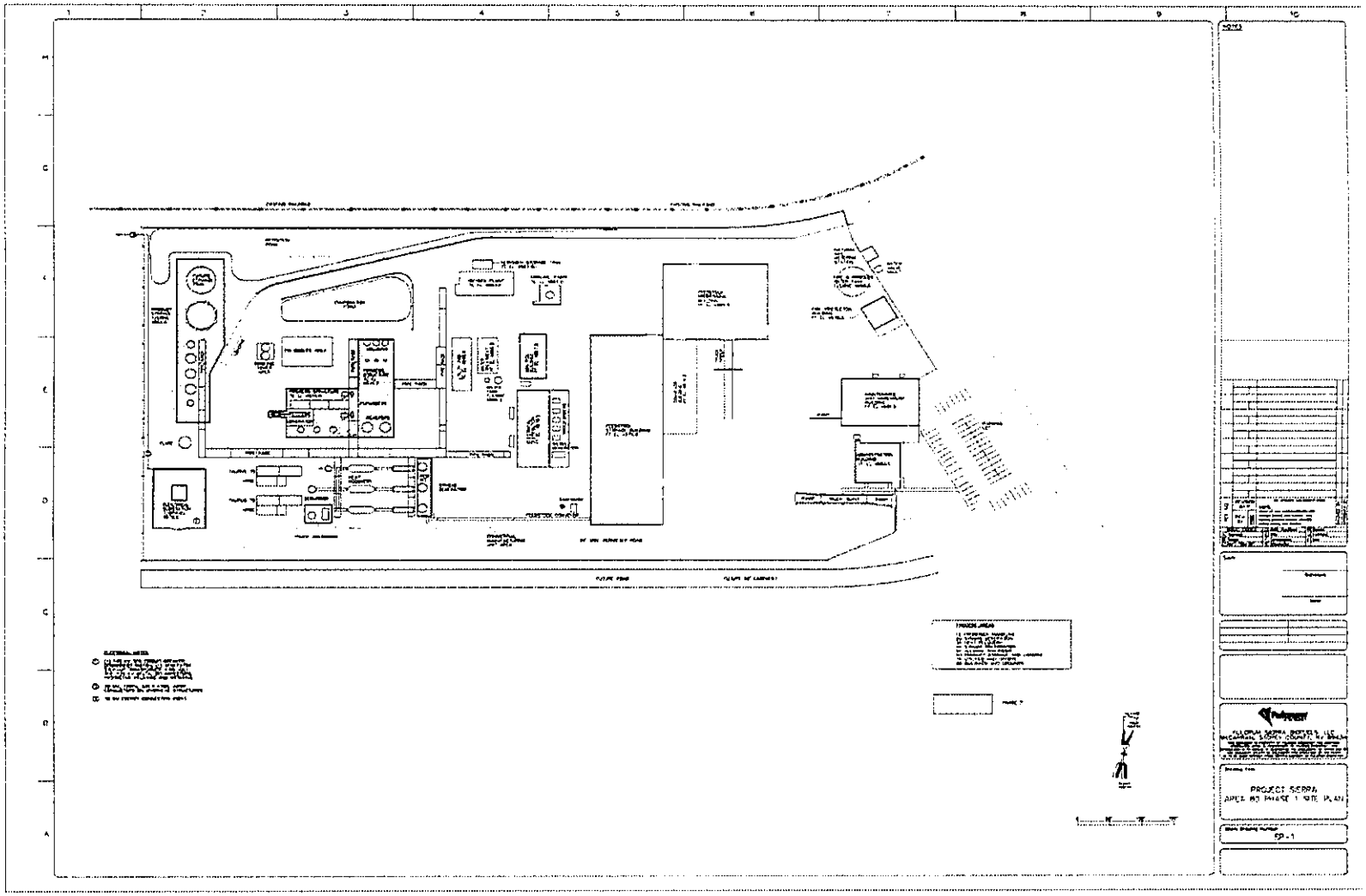
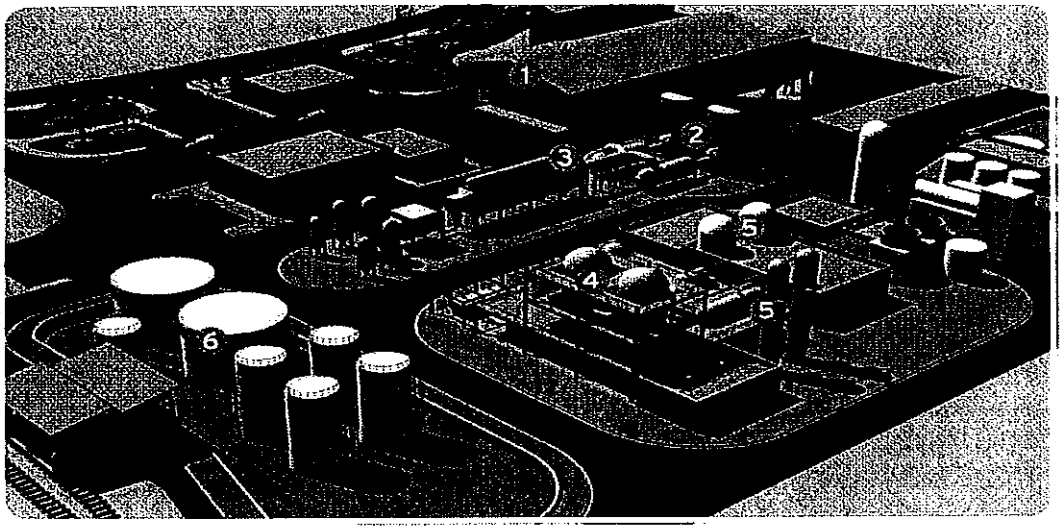


Figure 7. Typical Fulcrum Plant

The below CAD rendering is typical of what Fulcrum's commercial-scale facilities will look like and is the exact replication of Project Sierra, which will enter construction this year.



1. **Feedstock Preparation**
   Municipal solid waste is received from large transport trailers and moved to conveying equipment for transport to gasifiers.
2. **Gasification**
   Feedstock enters a gasifier, where it is converted to a synthesis gas or syngas. The resulting syngas consists mainly of hydrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
3. **Heat Recovery Steam Generator**
   Heat released in the gasification process is recovered and converted to steam for use in the plant.
4. **Alcohol Synthesis Reactors**
   The syngas enters our proprietary alcohol-synthesis process, where it passes through a catalyst that converts the syngas to ethanol.
5. **Alcohol Separation**
   Separates and purifies ethanol.
6. **Ethanol**
   Clean, renewable ethanol fuel which started out as household trash is now ready for sale to local blenders to be added to the gasoline that fuels our cars and trucks.

EEOC Compliance:

Waste Connections of North Carolina, Inc. is an equal opportunity employer and makes employment decisions on the basis of merit. Waste Connections of North Carolina, Inc. wants to have the best available person in every job. Waste Connections, Inc's (parent company for Waste Connections of North Carolina, Inc.) policy prohibits unlawful discrimination based on race, color, creed, gender, religion, marital status, age, national origin or ancestry, physical or mental disability, medical condition including genetic characteristics, sexual orientation, or any other consideration made unlawful by federal, state, or local laws. It also prohibits unlawful discrimination based on the perception that anyone has any of those characteristics or is associated with a person who has or is perceived as having any of those characteristics. All such discrimination is unlawful.

Waste Connections, Inc. is committed to compliance with all applicable laws providing equal employment opportunities. This commitment applies to all persons involved in the operations of Waste Connections, Inc. and prohibits unlawful discrimination by any employee Of Waste Connections, Inc., including supervisors and coworkers.

WASTE CONNECTIONS INC.

Connect with the Future

February 28, 2010

Functions requiring the City's Assistance:

Should the City of Greensboro choose WCNC's proposal, certain permit modifications will be required. It would be assumed that WCNC would be responsible for the cost of the changes, and that the City of Greensboro would assist in anyway it could to approve and facilitate the approvals required.